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THE WAR.

No Meeting of the Opposing Armies Yet at any Point.

The River Weser Closed by Sunken Hulks to French Ships.

France Exempts from Capture Only German Ships Ignorant of War.

The Reported Protection of Belgium by England Discredited.

Austria to Occupy a Position of "Watchful Neutrality."

Policy of Turkey---Absolute Neutrality.

A French Idea---"The War God's Intervention to Check Protestantism."

Effect of the War upon German Emigration to America.

Unanimous Vote in the German Parliament on the War Credit.

THE WAR.

Proceedings in the North German Parliament—The Weser Closed to French Shipping—Individual Patriotism in Germany—Effect of the War Upon Emigration.

BERLIN, July 21.—The vote in the North German Parliament yesterday, for an extraordinary credit of 120,000,000 was unanimous at the first and second reading....Count VON BISMARCK informed the Parliament, yesterday, that the declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France, proving conclusively that a surprise was intended. The mouth of the River Weser has been closed with sunken hulks to prevent the entrance of the vessels of the French navy..... Upon the arrival of the steam-ship *Cimbria* at Havre on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg to New-York, 500 Germans who had paid their passage to America, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship, returned to Prussia and enlisted in her armies....An enthusiastic German in the State of Illinois has sent a cable telegram to Count VON BISMARCK, promising to give $200 to the captor of the first French flag....It is estimated that the decline in the number of German emigrants to America this year will reach fully 200,000, on account of the war.

Great Excitement on the Bourse at Berlin—A Frontier Skermish—200 French Soldiers Captured—What Prussia will Demand of France.

BERLIN, July 21—Evening.—There was great excitement yesterday on the Bourse, over a rumor that Russia had declared war against France. The report has received no confirmation. Several failures are announced. A squad of 200 French soldiers crossed the frontier Tuesday on a reconnoisance. They were made prisoners after a skirmish. None were killed and few wounded. War preparations are actively going on. The entire army is mobilized, and artillery is going to the frontier. The *Official Gazette* declares that before the war closes, Germany and Europe will exact from France guarantees for the observance of peace hereafter, and, in case of refusal, will so cripple France as to prevent her making more mischief. The *Nordeatsche Allemeine*, BISMARCK's organ, says Germany would not suffer the insolence of France sixty years ago, and she is much less likely to put up with it after Sadawa.

Prince Napoleon in London—The Liberality of St. Louis in the German Parliament—General War Notes—The War Discussed in the British Parliament.

LONDON, July 21.—Prince NAPOLEON has arrived in London. There was an absurd rumor today that he had been captured while crossing the Channel. In the North German Parliament, yesterday, Dr. SIMPSON read a dispatch from America announcing that the Germans of St. Louis offered $1,000,000 in aid of the wounded and widows and orphans of the war. Dates from Paris are at hand up to noon. No news of any engagement had yet been received there. The battle which was yesterday reported to have occurred near Forbach was a mere exchange of shots by sentinels of the customs patrol. It is reported that the French Army on the Prussian frontier will make Sierk the base of its operations. A French gun-boat is cruising off Eddystone Light. French cruisers are reported off Emden, a fortified port of Hanover. It is reported that the French War Department is negotiating with the Compagnie Transatlantique and the Messageries Imperiale for the charter of their steamers as transports. *La Liberte* reports that the Prussian troops massed between Treves and Saarbruck have fallen back, to concentrate between the fortresses of Coblentz and Mayence. The London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, considering the extended coast line of Prussia doubts if a blockade can be made effective under the law of nations. In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. GLADSTONE answered a number of persons of which notice had previously been given. In the course of his replies he said Russia and Austria had used every effort with Prussia and France to preserve peace. He was unable to state what Prussia might have expected from the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD, and had no knowledge of the existence of a secret treaty between France and Denmark. He was sorry to say that all the correspondence in the Foreign Office on the proposition of a mutual disarmament of the nations of Europe was not ready for publication, but some papers on the subject would be submitted on Friday. He had no donbt on the score of the neutrality of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

ANTWERP, July 21.—It is reported that the Admiral of the European fleet of the United States has received orders to keep his vessels well together and await events.

The Shipping—Concessions Made by France—Rules to be Observed—Steamers at Southampton—Instructions Recieved at Washington.

LONDON, July 21.—France has made some important concessions to the German merchantmen now in French ports, or which may come in hereafter, not knowing of the declaration of war. These concessions are as follows:

"To such vessels now in French ports, or which may enter said ports in ignorance of the war, a delay of thirty days will be granted for their departure, and safe conduct will be given them until their arrival at their destination or at the ports to which they belong. Vessels having shipped cargoes for France on account of French parties before the declaration are not liable to capture, and may safely discharge their cargoes and load within the ports of the Empire, after which they will receive safe conducts to the ports to which they belong."

Freights for the Mediterranean are taken only at war rates. The North German Government offers a reward of £3 sterling for the first notification of the declaration of war given any German vessel at sea, the money to go to the Captain of ship giving such notification.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 21.—The steam-ships *Leipzig*, *Main* and *New-York*, of the North German Lloyd, are still riding at anchor in this harbor. They will not leave until officially notified that it is safe to do so.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Baron GEROLT, this evening, received the following answer from the French Government, sent to Department of the State: "The French Government refuses to exempt the North German steamers from capture, except those at sea ignorant of the war, which may enter French ports." The Baron immediately telegraphed the above to the Consul-General of North-Germany, at New-York.

England Moving—Great Naval Activity.

LONDON, July 21.—Large orders have been issued by the British Government this week for naval supplies. There is great activity at all the naval stations. Several war vessels have been ordered to concentrate at Plymouth.

Prussian Subjects in France—Action of the Government—The Invasion of Bavaria Denied—Ollivier's "Note"—Scenes in the Parisian Theaters—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, July 21.—The *Journal Officiel* makes the following announcement: The Emperor has decided on the proposition of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that all subjects of Prussia, or of the other States allied with Prussia, now in France or the French colonies, shall be permitted to remain so long as their conduct furnishes no cause for complaint. Admission from this date to the territory of France of subjects of Prussia or the allied States will be subject to special permission, given only exceptionally. The French Government has sent out a circular denying that French soldiers have invaded Bavarian soil, and declaring that the falsehood is the malicious creation of Prussian agents. The *Journal Officiel* denies that there is any truth in the charge of deceit made against M. OLLIVIER in the Prussian journals, because he stated that the King of Prussia insulted the French Minister, and then gave notice of the act to Europe in a circular note. M. OLLIVIER was simply inaccurate in calling a note what was actually a telegram, sent in hot haste to all the foreign courts. Mme. SASS sang at the Grand Opera last evening. In the the third act of "Massaniello" she sang the "Marseillaise." The scene of excitement and enthusiasm on the occasion is indescribable. The audience rose *en masse* and joined in the song, which terminated amid deafening shouts of "*Vive la France.*" At the Comedie Française, last night, a scene occurred similar to that at the Opera. The leading actress declaimed the "Marseillaise," creating tremendous excitement in the audience. Subscriptions to the patriotic fund continue to pour in. The attachès of the Imperial household give to it their salaries for one month. One of the journals of this city, today, accepts the war between France and Prussia as "God's intervention to check Protestantism."

Russia's Neutrality Doubted by France—Couriers Sent to Austria and Italy—The French Troops to Withdraw from Rome—Movements and Designs.

PARIS, July 21, Evening.—The rumors of Russia's intention of joining Prussia gain greater credence hourly. Couriers left today with dispatches for the Cabinets of Austria and Italy. It is believed the Emperor demands the fulfilment by those Powers of the agreements already made to stand by France. It is said an order for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome will be issued Monday. The Emperor has remained at St. Cloud all day. He will come to Paris to-morrow to receive the Corps Legislatif at the Tuileries. President SCHNEIDER will on that occasion make a protestation of the devotion of the representatives of the country for the dynasty and the national cause. *La Liberté* says the Government has decided to dissolve the Corps Legislatif, if the members should make too strong an opposition to the closing of the session. The same paper states that the Government asked the Baden Cabinet whether, in case of hostility, they should permit the use of explosive bullets, and notified them that, should they do so, France would not hesitate to follow their example. The answer of the Baden Cabinet was that they never intended to resort to such a method of warfare.

Belgium Not to be Protected by England—The Latest Position of the Great Powers—Austria Waiting for Russia to Act—Turkey Absolutely Neutral—America "Meddling."

LONDON, July 21.—The statement made yesterday afternoon, that the English Government intends to dispatch a body of troops to protect Belgium, is generally discredited. The *Daily News*, this morning, pronounces the rumor false. The fact that Austria is ordering extended field maneuvers in Hungary, is accepted as proving the sincerity of her neutrality.

BERLIN, July 21.—It is still believed here that Austria will maintain a passive neutrality without arming.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—A Council of Ministers was held at Vienna yesterday, at which it was decided that Austria should maintain a position of watchful neutrality. The Austrian Government are buying horses and accumulating supplies. Her ulterior policy is dependent on that of the Czar.

PARIS, July 21.—The *Francais* says Italy promises to maintain a friendly attitude toward France. The latter declines other aid unless Austria interferes. The reports are favorable from the diplomatic agents in Denmark and Spain. Russia, however, seems inclined to favor the Germans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—The *Levant Herald* of today announces that the first class of reserves have been called under arms. This, with the regular force, makes the Turkish Army 300,000 strong. The policy of Turkey is absolute neutrality.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Daily Telegraph* thinks it discovers in the recall of Minister MOTLEY an intention on the part of the American Government to meddle in the European embroglio.

The French Colonies—Reported Movement for their Capture being Made in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—It is rumored that a filibustering expedition is being fitted out here, for the capture and plunder of the French Colonies of Tahiti and New-Caledonia. The French Consul, in this city, is making preparations to have the expedition stopped.

Meetings at Hartford, Conn., and Memphis, Tenn.—The Irish to Indorse Napoleon.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 21.—A meeting of German citizens was held in this city, to-night, to express their sympathy with Fatherland in the war with France. It was resolved to form a branch society to the one in New-York City, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the benefit of wounded German soldiers. A number of speeches were made, which were enthusiastically applauded.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 21.—The Germans of this City held a meeting to-night. Resolutions of sympathy with Prussia were adopted, and the following telegram was sent to King WILLIAM: "May victory perch upon your banners." The Irish will hold a meeting on Saturday to indorse NAPOLEON.

The Germans of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 21.—An enthusiastic German mass meeting was held last night, at which resolutions indorsing the course of Prussia, and donating weekly contributions for charitable purposes connected with the war, were adopted.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

All Quiet on the Hudson—Blockade of the Weser by Prussia.

The City was very quiet yesterday, and there was little excitement in regard to the war in Europe. Until hostilities commence it is probable that there will be no great commotion here.

The Messrs. OELRICH received a telegram yesterday announcing that the Prussian Government had closed the mouth of the Weser, and that consequently no vessels of the Bremen line would leave the other side and none would be dispatched from this port for the present. The *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, left Hamburg on Wednesday, her regular day, and the agents of this line will dispatch steamers from this side as usual until further orders. Hamburg is on the Elbe, which is fortified at its mouth, and therefore not so likely to be blockaded. The *Westphalia* will leave here on Tuesday.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The Gold Exchange was very quiet yesterday, and there was less excitement than on any previous day since the war troubles commenced. The range of price in the morning was 121⅛ to 121⅞. At 1 o'clock the market was quiet at 120⅞. In the afternoon there was a sharp decline, owing to heavy lots being offered for sale, and the price fell to 119½, but afterward rallied to 120⅛, closing at 119⅞@120. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank, reported yesterday, were $93,313,000. The fluctuations in the market will be understood from the following table:

10:00 A. M.	121⅜	11:10 A. M.	121⅞	2:27 P. M.	121¼
10:01	121⅞	11:25	121⅝	2:50	121¼
10:10	121⅝	11:36	121⅝	2:54	121
10:11	121½	11:59	121¼	2:55	120⅞
10:32	121⅜	12:25 P. M.	121¼	2:58	120¾
10:35	121⅜	12:57	121	3:00	120⅞
10:36	121¼	1:00	120⅞	3:45	119½
10:41	121⅜	1:04	120¾	4:30	120
10:54	121⅜	2:08	121		

REPUBLICANS FOR GERMANY.

Important Meeting of the Republican General Committee—Strong Resolutions Regarding the European War—Napoleon Denounced—Abortive Efforts to delay Action—Decisive Vote.

The Union Republican General Committee held a special meeting, last evening, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE in the chair. According to public announcement, the meeting was called "to take action with reference to the war in Europe."

Gen. COCHRANE explained that the meeting had been called at the request of seven members, with a view to take action in relation to the war which has now arisen in Europe.

AUGUSTUS F. SMITH read the following series of resolutions, the adoption of which was moved and seconded:

Resolved, That as men and Americans, we deeply deplore the armed conflict that threatens two principal nations, with which the United States have ever been at peace.

Resolved, That while our Government wisely adheres to its traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances with princes and potentates, the sympathies of the American people cannot be restrained, where usurping imperialism in one country wages aggressive war upon national unity in another, and where we discern, in spite of all pretenses, that the assailed are substantially the entire German people, bound to ourselves by the strongest ties of friendship and of blood.

Resolved, That remembering France as a generous ally in our early history, we confess the greater antipathy to her present wily and insolent chief, who, by his intrigues with the British Cabinet, and his invasion of the Mexican States, proved forgetful of his country's traditions, and placed the French people in a false position in relation to our recent struggle to preserve the legacies of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE.

Resolved, That the early espousal by German Americans of the cause of Free Labor beyond the Mississippi; their subsequent devotion to the same and broader principles on a hundred fields of battle; with the friendly attitude of the German States during our long military journey from Sumter to Appomattox—are rightly remembered, now that the red planet of war has set on the Potomac to rise upon the Rhine.

Resolved, That as our own fight for Union grew, under GRANT, to a triumph for freedom; so, while German unity is perfected, may republican liberty be established in Fatherland and throughout the world.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE moved, and the motion was seconded, that the resolutions be referred.

AUGUSTUS F. SMITH spoke against the motion to refer the resolutions: I hope, he said, these resolutions will not be referred to the Executive Committee. We all know it is not the intention of the distinguished gentleman to thwart the object of those who desire to pass them, yet such in effect would be the end which would be attained by referring to a committee. Mr. President, for my part I am a Republican, and I am aware as the gentleman is, that when the Republican Party began to rise, when we were opposed by the subjects of America in the American name also, the Germans of St. Louis and the other cities, if not first, at last united in sustaining our Republic, and the friends of liberty in the United States, led on by the Germans in the West, achieved those successes which first electrified the nation, and were the harbingers of the triumph of the party. This sympathy is due to our German fellow-citizens, and our own history and traditions, and it should be spoken from the heart earnestly and strongly. If my friend proposed to amend the resolutions so as to express in stronger language our sympathy in this regard, (though I have endeavored to make them as strong as possible,) if they can be so amended, I wont object; but, Sir, to move that they be referred to the Executive Committee, is to move to deliberate and reflect whether, when the red cloud is bursting over Europe, and our own blood and kindred and friends and countrymen are rallying under the Prussian banner, the question is whether a Republican Committee, having our traditions, should hesitate to pass those resolutions unanimously. They have been written with care. We have said nothing in favor of monarchy anywhere, or Imperialism anywhere; but we have expressed our sympathy with the German people and the German States in opposing not the usurpations of France or the French people, so much as the despot who disgraces its throne, and who came very near, by his intrigues with the British Cabinet, and by his insults and usurpation of power in Mexico, making a revolution successful which would have destroyed the unity of this country. For my part, I have spirit enough to avail myself of the first chance of expressing sympathy against him, and for the Germans—the first chance to help to totter him from the throne upon which he sits as an usurper. [Great applause.] Mr. President, look at the meeting of last night. Such men as SALOMON, one of the best of Republicans and Governor of a Western State, and the gallant SCHURZ, and other Germans of that character who stood up for liberty in Europe, should be sustained. I trust we know our friends, and inasmuch as they stood by us we should stand by them.

Mr. JAMES M. PEMBERTON was in favor of disposing of the resolutions now. He had not forgotten the ancient friendship of the French people for the United States, and that French regiments marched to the defense of the union of these States. What had this Committee to do as between these two nations? It was a piece of impertinence on the part of the Committee to take sides in the form of resolutions with a Protestant Government. He was in favor of putting them to a vote at once, and let those who vote for them do so.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE was in favor of deliberation. Most of them had not heard a word of these resolutions until they were read at the meeting. They might have what opinions they pleased, but as a political body, it seemed of doubtful wisdom to express them. The resolutions should be referred to a committee, and let that committee report back.

Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER was against the reference. He wanted a vote on the resolutions now, and so far as he was concerned, they were not strong enough—not as they applied to the French people, but to him who now sits on the French throne. He did not want the committee to sit on the resolutions as a hen on a half dozen eggs, and after a month bring forth the result.

Mr. HENRY BEENEY was against the resolutions. He thought them a sprat thrown out to catch a herring. Some persons were perhaps anxious for the German vote. If the Germans were sincere in their allegiance to the Republican Party, these resolutions were unnecessary to keep them in.

Mr. HUGH GARDNER was in favor of an immediate vote, calling for the yeas and nays. He wanted to know if the Republican Party was in favor of liberty or despotism. He wanted to know if this Committee was with the man who had shot down French citizens because they differed with him. NAPOLEON had nothing to do with sending LAFAYETTE here, and was entitled to no consideration on that point. He hoped they would not be referred, and would be voted upon immediately.

HENRY BEENEY was in favor of reference, and at present opposed to the adoption of the resolution. He doubted the authority of the Committee to pass such resolutions, and as for him he would not vote upon them until instructed by his constituents.

Hon. THOS. H. STEWART having been called to the chair, Gen. COCHRANE arose and said: I perceive there is some diversity of opinion regarding not only the substance of the resolutions but the propriety of their introduction and their passage by this Committee, and it is in respect to that diversity of opinion that I have been induced to take the floor upon what seems to me a very important occasion, as regarding not only the character of the Committee, but the constituency it represents. If, Sir, we are to stand here this evening, a divided body upon a question of national sentiment, and that national sentiment respecting most intimately adopted citizens, knit to us by community of thought and political action, this Committee will have weakened the party and not strengthened itself. It is, Sir, if I may be allowed the dogmatic expression, the obligation of this Committee, once having assumed its position in regard to this question, to make that position unanimous, and for good reason, either in one direction or the other. I don't urge, Sir, that all that is within these resolutions is quite within the programme of party creed and party platform, nor do I assent to its manner. Nor, Sir, does it have my cordial approval of its method of preparation. There is unquestioned reason on the part of gentlemen here individually to complain that they have not been consulted—that this subject has not been generally mooted, and that resolutions upon most important questions are suddenly sprung upon their judgments and immediately, in consequence, their suffrage is required. It may be said that these resolutions have not even had the respect of reference to your Standard Committee, nor to your Executive Committee, nor to any considerable body of your members, and yet, Sir, having stated in all its strength the objection, there is this paramount and superabounding barrier which encounters us in the face, namely, that you have resolutions here upon a subject, which resolutions are important, which subject is of vital consequence, and in respect to which subject and resolutions unanimity is required. No, Sir, I, for one, am in favor of pronouncing upon this subject which is introduced to our attention. I am in favor not only of that, but I am in favor of more—that this *pronunciamento* made by this Committee, shall be given with unanimity and cordiality; for in case of a division the effect which we propose by our action will in a measure be fractionized and our own consequence dwarfed. A motion has been made that they be referred to the Executive Committee. It may be supposed that if they be referred to a committee these resolutions will never reappear, or, if reappearing, it will be in such a time when the progress of events in Europe and our own attitude will make bare and void the expressed opinion of this Committee. I am in favor of unanimity, and, instead of having the resolutions referred to the Executive Committee, I suggest they be referred to a retiring committee forthwith, and to re-report to this General Committee. [Applause.]

Mr. AUGUSTUS F. SMITH spoke against the motion of Gen. COCHRANE to refer the resolutions to a retiring committee. He saw no reason why resolutions should be submitted to any committee before being presented. Again and again Gen. COCHRANE had proposed resolutions without submitting them to the Committee beforehand. Some members of this Committee would not support resolutions because he did not go around in the sun, search them out in their cellars and garrets, and, with hat in hand, beg their approval to the resolutions before they can be presented.

Mr. HENRY BEENEY called Mr. SMITH to order, as uttering an insult to every working man who dwelt in cellar or garret.

Mr. SMITH disavowed any insult, and went on to urge that the resolutions should be voted upon. A brighter day was dawning on the Republican Party, and that party would express their abhorrence of the man who, during our late struggle, went over with cold, bloody eyes, and tickled the cheek of VICTORIA, in order to induce the Government of England to interfere to the destruction of the Government of this nation, and thus undo the work which LAFAYETTE had accomplished.

Gen. COCHRANE admired the earnestness and pride with which Mr. SMITH supported the resolutions he had prepared. He intended to aid rather than impede an expression of the sense of the meeting on the resolutions. The matter was of grave importance. In ten minutes a committee having the confidence of the meeting could report, and thus avoid the vote on the resolutions being impaired.

After some further discussion, the motion of Gen. COCHRANE was voted down, and a vote taken on the motion to refer to the Executive Committee was lost by a vote of 27 for and 53 against.

The motion on the adoption of the resolutions was then put and carried, by a vote of 40 in the affirmative and 20 in the negative.

The meeting then adjourned.

Twenty-First District Republican Association—War Resolutions.

The members of this Association met last evening at the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. W. H. DE CAMP presided. Mr. CHARLES H. COOPER proposed, and Mr. H. S. SMITH seconded, the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the war now waged by the French Emperor on the German people, our sympathies as Republicans are freely extended to the German element that has so long contributed to anti-slavery results in the United States, and that the hostile conduct of NAPOLEON toward the United States during their late struggle to preserve the life of the nation has neither been justified nor atoned for.

Eloquent speeches were made in favor of the resolution by Messrs. H. S. SMITH, CHARLES H. COOPER, A. P. KETCHUM, J. S. DEWEY and B. PHILLIPS, while Mr. C. T. FROST expressed his disapproval of the resolution. The motion was then put and carried amid great enthusiasm with but few dissenting voices. During the evening Gen. JOHN H. GLEESON, the Fenian, was proposed, at his own request, as a member of the Association. One hundred members were last night admitted.

OTHER MEETINGS.

German Mass Meeting in Hoboken.

The Germans of Hoboken rallied last night, at WEBER's Garden, on Hudson-street, to express, by their voices and resolutions, their sympathy with Prussia and "Der Faderland" in the impending European struggle. The meeting was called to order by Mr. STECHER, the President of the preliminary meeting on Wednesday evening, who introduced Dr. KUDLICH as President of the meeting. The doctor, on taking the chair, made an eloquent address, in which he said there was no necessity to appeal to German patriotism when the Faderland was assailed. In attacking Prussia LOUIS NAPOLEON had as much chance of success and was as prudent as would be a buffalo on a Western prairie in attacking a locomotive. The buffalo would be annihilated, and so would NAPOLEON. The Germans may believe in the infallibility of the Pope, or they may not, but all Catholic or Protestants believe in the *fallibility* of NAPOLEON. The speaker closed with an eloquent tribute of praise to the genius of BISMARCK, whom he thought abundantly able to guide the destinies of Germany in the coming contest. At the close of the President's remarks, a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read, and all were unanimously elected. The United German Clubs of Hoboken then sung a song called "The Sentinel on the Rhine."

The next speaker was not quite so fluent in his eloquence as Dr. KUDLICH, but closed with a fine peroration in which he declared that after this war should close, there would be no more Prussia, but one united Germany. The clubs then sang the German Marsellaise, "What is the German Fatherland," amid tumultuous applause. Mr. MESILIUS offered resolutions of sympathy with Prussia and an address to the Germans at home, assuring them of the lively interest of American Germans in the success of Prussian arms, and the humbling of their arrogant foe, and promising the assistance of all German-Americans toward the relief of the widows and orphans of the war. A committee was then appointed to take subscriptions. About $5,000 was subscribed upon the spot, the champion fat man of Hoboken, HERMAN D. BUSCH, heading the list with $1,000. The enthusiasm of the meeting, though not boisterous, was evidently deep and strong. About two thousand people were present at the meeting, including both North and South Germans.

The German Patriotic Aid Society.

The Executive Committee of the German organization for furthering the cause of Germany in the German-French war, and especially for aiding the wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans, met yesterday in the hall of the Liederkranz. Gov. SALOMON was elected President of the Committee; Mr. BISSINGER, Treasurer, and Mr. PETRASCH, Provisional Secretary.

The Committee adopted for the new Society the name of the German Patriotic Aid Society (Deutscher Patriotischer Hulfsverein.)

It was resolved to call upon all societies of the City of New-York and vicinity to send one delegate to the first meeting of the General Committee, which will take place on Monday next in the hall of the Liederkranz. The Executive Committee will meet conjointly with the General Committee.

Prof. A. J. SCHEM, Dr. HOLST, OSWALD OTTENDORFFER, Gen. SIGEL and Gov. SALOMON were appointed a Committee of Correspondence, for the purpose of uniting all German societies of this kind throughout the country into one central national organization. They are to issue a call, in particular, to the Germans of the State of New-York, to form branch associations and to unite with the Society of the City of New-York into a State organization. It is expected that similar State organizations will be formed in the other States, and that on the basis of the State organizations the national organization will be based.

The amount subscribed yesterday and on the day before was reported to amount to $25,000.

Appeal to the Scandinavians in America.

Mr. KUNT FORSBERG, Ex-President of the Democratic juntas in Sweden, and Ex-Adjutant of the Volunteer Riflemen at Stockholm, has issued an appeal to the Scandinavians in this country, in which he begs "all Scandinavians who will unite in an address to the American people in regard to the European war, to meet Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at No. 5 Clinton-place."

Old Americans, he says, as well as newly-arrived ones, never ought to join in any monarchical war in Europe; but when the day shall come when the European pilots of freedom and liberty call upon their brethren of the New World to throw off the monarchical yokes in Europe, then let us join them for the last effort in that truly the nineteenth century's most worthy purpose, namely, in erecting of the United States of Europe, which sooner will happen than any one of us here may expect.

THE FENIANS FOR THE FRENCH.

Meeting of the St. Patrick's Legion at Their Armory—The Boys in Green Sympathize with France—Fenian Manifesto.

It was announced in yesterday's TIMES that the members of the St. Patrick's Legion would assemble at their Armory, Nos. 19 and 21 Avenue A, last evening, to hear important news relative to the war in Europe. Accordingly, about 8 o'clock, the hour appointed, nearly 600 men, arrayed in the green uniform of that corps, met and held a secret session. Sentries were posted at the doors armed to the teeth, to prevent any inquisitive Britisher or reporter from obtaining admission and learning anything of the highly important business said to be going on inside. Gen. BURKE, with many prominent officers of the Brotherhood, was present, and as our reporter learned, read for the edification of the "boys in green" the full particulars of the war between France and Prussia, its causes, and probable result, so far as known to them. Mention was made of the rumored occupation of Belgium by the English troops, for its protection, and it was said that there was every probability that Great Britain would eventually become involved in the struggle. Here murmurs were heard to proceed from the armory, and when, as our reporter afterward learned, the assemblage was asked whether the members were in favor of France, vociferous cheers of sympathy were given in response, and cries "We are, we are, every man of us." Outside the greatest eagerness marked the countenances of those Irishmen who had come to hear something of the purpose of the meeting. At 9 o'clock it broke up, and our reporter interviewed two or three of the soldiers in green after they came out. The following conversation was had with them:

Reporter—Were you present at the meeting inside, Sir?

Soldier—Yes, I was.

Reporter—What was its object?

Soldier—To reorganize the battalion.

Reporter—For what purpose?

Soldier—To make sogers of the men, av coorse.

Reporter—Oh! Well, was there anything said about the European war?

Soldier (coolly scanning the inquirer from head to foot)—Who are you?

Reporter—A member of the Press. I want to learn from you anything of importance that may have transpired inside, if you have no objection.

Soldier—Faith, thin, I have a very sthrong objection, and the divil a word you'll get from me, me brick, for the meeting was a sacret.

Reporter—Well you can surely have no objection to telling me whether there was any action taken with regard to the war.

Soldier—Bad luck to the word I'll tell you at all, at all.

Reporter—I'm sorry for that, as I expected to hear the report that the Fenians were inclined to sympathize with the Prussians contradicted.

Soldier—Is it sympathy w with the Prussians you say, who tould that? It's a d—d lie, we'd skiver them, bad luck to them. No, sir, you can bet high its ould NAP our boys go in for, and if we only get a chance we'll give him another Irish brigade and may be another Foutanoy. That's our style.

Reporter—Would you go to France to serve in the French army if you could?

Soldier—Bedad I wou'd this minnit, and every one of thim six hundred boys in there (pointing to the armory) would go with me. That's all that troubles them this minnit.

Reporter—What good would it do you or the Irish people to take such a course?

Soldier,—won't England be taking sides with Prussia bad cess to her? and won't it be a fine sight for the Irish to get a lick at her. We're ready to walk into Bantry Bery again at the proper time with the French, and may be it won't be so aisy to get us out of the ould Dart sha was the lads in 98.

Satisfied with what he had heard, our reporter followed the dispersing Legionmen to Tompkins Square where he was informed they were to ho d a parade. But they did not.

The following has been issued by order of the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood at Philadelphia:

To the Irish Nationalists in America:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: It has long been an axiom with all who pretend to deal with Irish political affairs, that "England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity." The present complication of European affairs promises to present us that opportunity in its most available aspect. It is almost impossible that England can keep out of the storm of war which is now brooding over the Old World; and once drawn into it, her utmost resources will be insufficient to maintain her position as a leading European Power, much less to defend her widely-spread commercial interests. The bulk of her military force is now employed in keeping in subjection the Irish people at home. A few years ago she was compelled for a time to remove that pressure from the breast of our country; but because Ireland, suffering then from the reaction of 1848, was without a national organization, the chance was lost, we should not suffer the present and more promising opportunity to pass unimproved. The Irish national element here is powerful to aid our people at home if their strength be applied united at once. We have numbers, wealth and influence. By a combined movement of our people we can at once paralyze the nation that has so long oppressed our kindred and compel her to do justice to Ireland, or forever sink her from the rank of a leading Power. In the presence of so momentous a crisis, all minor issues of difference of policy or organization should be at once laid aside, and the main question of what can be done most effectually and speedily for the good of Ireland should alone occupy our attention. Our people are already moving, and our duty is to aid them by every means within the reach of our race, wherever it is scattered throughout the world. To concentrate those means and apply them in the most practical and effectual manner, a convention of representatives of the Irish national element in America will assemble on Tuesday, 23d of August next, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio. To this convention, all who truly love Ireland, without distinction of creed, class, or political difference, are earnestly invited to send representatives. Every organization of patriotic Irishmen throughout the land should have a representative in that assemblage; and wherever our people have made a footing, wherever even a dozen Irishmen can come together, they should send a delegate to this Convention. The opportunity long sought by our people is before us; it is for us to improve and profit by it. Let none hold back, for Providence has at length given us the common platform upon which all can unite and work for Fatherland; and this Convention means practical work for Ireland, and not talk. The time and the locality have been chosen with a view to giving the largest possible representation of our people from all sections of this country. Let the Irish Nationalists everywhere go to work at once to elect their representatives, and send them prepared for the work of aiding in the redemption of their Fatherland; and let it be understood that this Convention will meet, not as the representatives of any faction, or clique, or party, but as a council in which all who are true to Ireland can have free and untrammeled voice; the issue of whose labors should be a combination of the efforts of all patriotic Irishmen at home and abroad, and its ultimate fruit the reëstablishment of Ireland's national independence for the benefit of all her children, without distinction. By order of the Executive Council.

JAMES GIBBONS, President.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1870.

THE NEW-YORK GERMAN PRESS.

Views of the Situation Favorable to Prussia—The Duties of German-Americans in the Crisis.

The following are extracts from yesterday's issues of German papers of this City, with regard to the European war. The New-Yorker *Democrat* says:

"The right of the German peoples, now separated by individual Governments and particular interests, to develop and consolidate themselves into one united nation, under a common form of Government, cannot be disputed; and the circumstance that France, or, rather, NAPOLEON, doubts this right of the Germans, and aims to prevent its exercise, is the decided wrong on the part of the French and the weakness of their cause, which must at last prove fatal to it. It is the question of national law which in the impending struggle stands in the foreground, and which appeals to all Germans of North America, almost as to one man, to take part with the German flags. The national rights point of view is the only one from which the German-Americans reasonably can take part in the impending conflict. For to us as citizens of this great and, it may almost be said, only true Republic, that struggle, whatever may be its result, will probably give hardly any satisfaction. This seems to us to be the stand-point, based on principle, of the German-American war movement. As far as its practical side is concerned, we see it exclusively in the aims of humanity, in the contribution for mitigating the distress of those who are sufferers by the war. Every endeavor for direct support of the struggle itself, by men or money, would be in the main useless, because to this end the means would be out of all proportion to the success desired. The patriotic enthusiasm of the German-Americans for the German struggle is just and honorable, but for practical purposes it ought to aim at no other ends than such as can be reached."

The New-Yorker *Staats Zeitung* says:

"There is no doubt that a war between the German Confederation and France, before the year 1866, would have fallen far short of exciting such a degree of enthusiasm here as the present contest has called forth. The manifestations of the latter are really overwhelming. The space of our columns, now taxed so much by the most important news of the day and its discussion, does not permit us, we are sorry to say, to describe in detail the demonstrations arranged by the German-Americans in all cities and towns: but anyhow, everybody can see from this description, that among the whole German population of the United States there prevails only one opinion, only one idea, and that is that the glowing desire for a thorough humiliation of the hereditary foe of Germany, who, with frivolous hand, dares to hinder her new organization, fills every German heart quite as much on this as on the other side of the water. This new organization was watched here with no less zeal during the last four years than by the Germans in Germany herself. Indeed, the more remote point of view was the more favorable to this observation, because the observers were the less influenced by local separate views. Millions, therefore, of Germans in this country shout to their brethren, that remained behind, who prepare to defend the dear home against French insolence. We cannot forget what we owe to our adopted country; we must also now respect its interests and international obligations, but to the longing of our hearts we must give vent, at least in words, and we shall realize our sympathies with all the power and all the sacrifices permitted to us by the considerations stated."

The New-Yorker *Journal* says: "Sympathies are not a matter of reason, but of feeling. In the present struggle, however, they are both with the German-Americans on the side of their native land. Our heart beats for the country where we spent the days of our childhood and youth, where we acquired the power and ability to commence and continue in the New World the hard struggle for a living and happiness, where relations and friends are obliged to throw their fates and lives into the scale. Our reason tells us that in this struggle Prussia represents the interest of Germany exactly as she, in the war of deliverance from the First NAPOLEON, placed herself at the head of the German movement, in order to expel the usurper from German territory. Our reason tells us that no Power on earth has done so much for creating a political union of Germany as Prussia. Germany is today more united than she was for centuries; she is more powerful and freer, and all this she owes most of all to Prussia. Our reason tells us that the Napoleonites are the disturbers of the peace of Europe; ever enemies to the country they rule. They follow the instincts of adventurers, and do not hesitate to sacrifice the peace of the world to their whim and ambition. Only by the annihilation of these adventurers, simultaneously with the reduction of France to the limits of her language and nationality, Europe can be saved against wars in future."

THE TURF.

Prospect Park Trotting Races—Two Good Trots—Four Heats in the Double-Team Race Trotted in the Same Time.

Yesterday there was a large assemblage at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds. The Club-house and stands were well filled, and the number of vehicles was larger than usual. The first race of the programme was for a purse of $2,000. This had four entries: *George Wilkes*, *Lucy*, *Mountain Boy* and *Bashaw*. The last-named, however, was found to be lame before starting, and was withdrawn. At the beginning of the first heat *Lucy* was favorite in the pools, bringing $420, while *Wilkes* sold for $175 and *Mountain Boy* for $160. The following is the

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK, July 21.—Purse of $2,000; for all horses except *Goldsmith Maid* and *Lady Thorn*; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, and $200 to third.

Wm. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes	2	1	0	1	1
M. Roden's b. m. Lucy	1	2	0	2	2
J. Murphy's b. g. Mountain Boy	3	3	3	dis.	
Budd Doble's ch. s. Bashaw	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:09½	2:24
Second heat	35	1:11	2:24¾
Third heat	37	1:12½	2:25¼
Fourth heat	36	1:13	2:26¾
Fifth heat	37	1:13½	2:28½

The second race was a purse of $3,500 for double teams, which brought out the famous Boston team, *Jessie Wales* and *Darkness*, who made the fastest time on record, at Narraganset, last month, when they trotted in 2:27¾, and the no less renowned pair, *Honest Allen* and *Kirkwood*. The betting was nearly even between the two and speculation raged high as to whether they would be able to beat the Narragansett time. The "blacks" won the first heat easily, but the others won the remaining three and the race. It is a very singular fact that each heat was trotted in exactly the same time—2:30. The following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Purse of $3,500 for double teams to wagons, winners to take all the money.

Dan. Mace's br. s. Kirkwood and ch. s. Honest Allen	2	1	1	1
Budd Doble's blk. m. Jessie Wales and blk. g. Darkness	1	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:14	2:30
Second heat	37½	1:15	2:30
Third heat	37	1:13	2:30
Fourth heat	37¼	1:13½	2:30

The New-Jersey Schuetzencorps—Termination of the Festival.

The annual target practice and festival of the New-Jersey Schuetzencorps, which commenced on Tuesday at Mount Pleasant Park, came to a close last evening amid the utmost hilarity and good feeling. Throughout the entire day, and particularly in the afternoon, the cool grounds of the Park were crowded with a gay and festive throng, the younger of whom disported themselves on the light fantastic at the sacrifice of much perspiration, while the elder and more sedate luxuriated beneath the shade-trees on ice-cream and cooling beverages. The cause of Fatherland formed the burden of conversation. All the foibles and the oppressive policy of King WILLIAM in former times were forgotten, and his virtues extolled to the echo. The principal feature of the exercises was the crowning of the Schuetzen King, which regal title is accorded to the best marksman. The happy man was NICHOLAS CRUZINS, who received his kingly honors with becoming modesty from the gentle hands of Miss HORSEMAN, niece of Mr. JOHN HORSEMAN, formerly Captain of the Corps. This young lady prefaced the ceremony with an excellent speech excellently delivered, and then taking the leafy crown placed it on his head amid the plaudits of the multitude of spectators. Miss HORSEMAN lastly presented the Schuetzen King with an artistic medal, after which the band played a national air, which inspired the Teutonic souls with unwonted enthusiasm. The second prize was awarded to FREDERIAK HANSEN, who returned thanks in an appropriate manner, as also did the Schuetzen King. The Corps and invited guests then proceeded to dinner, which being concluded the other prizes were delivered to a number of successful competitors at the bull's eye. In the evening a hop took place in the neat and spacious bower designed for the purpose, which terminated the annual festival of the New-Jersey Schuetzencorps.

An Excursion to Grand Park.

About 150 ladies and gentlemen left the city in a special car of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, yesterday, on a visit to Grand Park, for the purpose of inspecting the improvements recently carried out there by Mr. ANDREW WILSON, Jr., as well as the beauties and advantages of the place for suburban residences. On reaching the Mamaroneck Station, the party was conveyed in carriages through Hoyt and Grand Park avenues to the site selected for the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the United States, commanding a magnificent view of Long Island Sound and the intervening picturesque shore; thence to and around the grand circular esplanade, over two miles in circumference, with its graded drive on each side, passing the sites of the projected magnificent hotel and the contemplated male and female college, under the auspices of the New-York East M. E. Conference. At the close of the drive, which proved a delightful one, the party was sumptuously entertained at the residence of Mr. WILSON. After the repast, Mr. WILSON, at the suggestion of Mr. VANDERBURGH, made a few remarks, explanatory of his past operation and future plans connected with the great enterprise in which he is engaged. Messrs. WM. LAWTON, JOHN FOWLER, Jr., and J. F. HARRISON, of New-Rochelle, and Judge BELL, made brief speeches, highly eulogistic of Mr. WILSON's boldness, energy and executive ability. The party returned to the City shortly after 8 o'clock P. M., highly delighted with their trip to Grand Park, and their reception by Mr. WILSON.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JULY 22—4 1-2 A. M.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Penalty of Following the French Army Against Orders—Correspondents Arrested—British Officers in Charge of Gensd'armes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

METZ, July 21.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, attempting to follow the armies of France, was arrested yesterday, but liberated this morning. Two English officers, observing the movements of the military, were sent back to the railway station, under the charge of gendarmes.

Reported Defeat of the French Near Saarbruck—The Holsatia in Danger—The Bourse Still Declining.

LONDON, July 21.—The Cologne *Gazette* reports that a combat took place near Saarbruck between the Prussians and French, in which the latter were beaten and pursued.... The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a foreign legion is proposed, and 400 Americans have volunteered to fight against Prussia. Other Americans subscribe liberally to the hospital fund. It is thought that the French frigate off Eddystone is lying in wait for the German steamer *Holsatia*. The Admiralty declined to detail vessels to watch the French cruisers. The Hamburg steamers, however, will continue to run. The Germans are raising patriotic hospital funds in Liverpool and elsewhere, and contribute with amazing liberality. All the propositions and demands made by the Government have been voted by the Reichstag, which, after an ardent speech made by Count VON BISMARCK, has adjourned.

PARIS, July 21—5 P. M.—Bourse has been excited; at 2½ P. M. Rentes had fallen to 64 francs 20 centimes, but recovered, and at the close of business hours were quoted at 64 francs 90 centimes.

Reported Brush Between Prussian and French War Steamers—Death of a French General.

PARIS, July 21—Midnight.—There is a report that the French men-of-war, *Aviso* and *Hirondelle*, in the North Sea, have exchanged shots with a Prussian war steamer. Gen. DONAY, while on his way to the seat of war, died suddenly of appoplexy.

[FELIX DONAY, General of Division, Commander of the Seventh Corps.—Eds. TIMES.]

Despatch from the President of the German Parliament to St. Louis Germans.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The following dispatch was received to-night, from the President of the North German Parliament, in reply to the address adopted by the last meeting, held last Monday night:

BERLIN, July 21.

Your telegram of the 19th inst. has been brought to the knowledge of King WILLIAN, of the Reichstag, and of the German people. I am instructed by an unanimous resolution of the Reichstag to tender to you and our brethren beyond the sea, in the name of the whole German nation our deep gratitude and thanks for this expression of your devotion. You are separated by wide distances from your old homes, but your hearts beat warmly for the Fatherland. You shall find your people true, and your faith in the future of Germany shall be fulfilled. So will it God.

(Signed) SIMSON.

INFALLIBILITY.

Absence of the French Commander From the Promulgation Ceremony—A Protest in Opposition Probable—The French Troops in Rome.

PARIS, July 21.—A dispatch from Rome, dated the 19th inst., says the absence was remarked of the French Commanding General and the Diplomatic Corps from the ceremony of the promulgation of the Infallibility dogma. The tive fathers who voted *non placet*, were the Bishop of Little Rock, and the Bishop of Cajazzo. According to all accounts, the opposing bishops will publish a protest against the denial of the traditional rights of the minority. Nothing had yet occurred to confirm the reports of the purposed retirement of the French troops. On the contrary it is reported that they have just received fresh suppiles, and that the Papal soldiers, French and German, are returning to their respective countres.

SAN DOMINGO.

Financial Distress—Revolution Threatened—Consequence of Rejecting the Treaty.

SAN DOMINGO, July 12.—The financial condition of the country is deplorable. President BAEZ intends to issue $100,000 in paper currency. A revolution is imminent, the object of which is the downfall of BAEZ. This state of things is attributed to the rejection of the treaty by the American Senate.

Obstructing Fire-Hydrants—Important Order from Superintendent Jourdan.

Superintendent JOURDAN yesterday issued the following order to the Captains of Police:

Your attention is called to the practice of obstructing the free approach to fire-hydrants, by vehicles standing in the street, by building materials, packages of merchandise, &c. Under such circumstances, the Fire Department are too often hindered, embarrassed and delayed in their efforts to make hose connections with hydrants, for the purpose of extinguishing fires. You will instruct the members of your force to take special care to prevent or remove all such obstructions, and to admonish all persons, who may cause or continue them, of the serious injury resulting from their actions, and to make prompt and particular reports of all cases of contumacious refusal to remove them. You, your Sergeants and Roundsmen, on tours of duty through your precinct, are required to give personal attention to proper measures for correcting the above-mentioned abuse; and you will make complaint against any member of your command who shall neglect the duty enjoined by this order.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.

Sudden Death of the Austrian Consul-General.

Chevalier CHARLES F. LOOSEY, the Austrian Consul-General, dropped dead last evening in Thirteenth-street, and his body was removed to the New-York Hotel. He has been Consul and Consul-General since 1852, and helped in the enterprise of starting a line of steamers to Trieste, but failed to establish it. He was prominently connected with the Infants' Hospital in Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

Personal.

Count de Turenne, of the French Legation, is at the Westminster Hotel. Baron Hubner, of Austria, and R. C. Paxtin, of London, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. T. H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. E. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven; Hon. W. K. Nixon, of Chicago; Hon. Amos L. Wood, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. W. Stoddard, of Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Hawley, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Commodore Le Rey, of the U. S Navy, and C. P. Chateau, of St. Louis, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. R. P. Ross, of Auburn; Hon. W. C. N. Swift, of New-Bedford, and Col. J. D. Wait, of Ballston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. S. Parker, of Washington; Dr. W. B. Morris, of Boston; Hon. E. C. Marsh, of Cincinnati, and F. P. Smyth, of Troy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Important Railway Contract Concluded—The Shenandoah Valley Road.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—An important railroad contract was concluded here today, by A. K. MCCLURE, counsel for the Central Improvement Company, with the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, for the construction of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, from Shepherdstown, by way of Charlestown, Front Royal, Luray, Fisherville, Lexington, &c., to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Salem. The distance is 233 miles, and the road is to be completed within two years ready for cars. The management contemplate extending the line through Clinch and Holston valleys to Knoxville

THE "FOURTH" IN PARIS.

No Public Celebration—Causes of the Omission—Doings at the Washington Club—A Dinner at Dr. Evans'—Speeches of Prominent Americans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

Our great national anniversary was indebted this year to private charity for its observance. The phrase is a humiliating one, but it is, nevertheless, strictly true. Owing to causes to which I alluded in a former letter, and which are certainly not creditable to the patriotic earnestness of the Americans resident in Paris, no steps were taken to celebrate the day by one of the usual fêtes in the Pré Catalan, or even by a public dinner. It was not that there were not plenty of our countrymen in town to get up such an entertainment, or many willing to do so if any one of sufficient influence had taken the lead. The difficulty lay in the fact that those who have been accustomed to put themselves forward on these occasions have become so jealous of each other that when any one of them attempts to make a move he is immediately opposed by rival interests, and a damper thrown on his efforts. I shall mention no names in connection with this matter, for it would only have the effect of stirring up bad blood, and I trust that next year will bring a correction of this discreditable state of things. There is no doubt that the example set by Dr. EVANS, in throwing open his house at the last moment to the American Colony, will so turn the tide of jealousy that the parties to whom I refer will take care on the occasion of the next anniversary that no private individual shall have an opportunity of arrogating to himself the credit of redeeming the patriotic reputation of our American residents. Dr. EVANS' invitations, as I have stated, were only issued at the last moment, and therefore the disinterestedness of his motives cannot be called in question. If the speeches at his dinner partook a little too much of a complimentary character to him personally, for such an occasion, the fact must be set down to the grateful sense entertained by his guests of the timeliness of his intervention.

The residence of the doctor in the Avenue de l'Imperatric is one of the most beautifully situated in Paris. The house itself is spacious and it is thoroughly comfortable, in the American sense of the word, as regards its internal arrangements. The vestibule opens on a terrace, from which the visitor enters the garden. The rooms are full of costly ornaments and articles of *vertu*, mostly presents from royal or other patients. At two o'clock the host, taking the arm of Gov. WASHBURN and followed by the rest of his guests, led the way down a beautiful alley, thick with foliage, which opened on a lawn, in the center of which stood the tent in which the banquet was spread. This canvas structure—a very large one—was decorated with French and American flags intertwined, and portraits of Gen. GRANT and NAPOLEON III. formed the chief features of the internal ornamentation. The sitting accommodation provided for the guests, about 130 in number, having been found insufficient, a second table was quickly set up and all found comfortable places. Of the banquet itself it is unnecessary to say more than that it comprised everything that could satisfy the most exacting and delicate of *gourmands*, while champagne, deliciously *frappée*, flowed abundantly during the repast. As soon as his guests had satisfied their appetites, Dr. EVANS came forward and said that he had not invited them there that day to inflict upon them a speech. He had merely risen to bid them welcome. This gathering might be almost called an improvised one. He had waited until the last moment expecting that something would be done to celebrate in a public and befitting manner the day on which Americans all over the world commemorated the independence of their country. He had been looking for some public recognition of the day by their American representatives in Paris, but he saw nothing in prospect, and at last felt called upon to take the initiative. Knowing no better way to meet his countrymen than to convene them round his own table, in his own house, he took this step, feeling certain that his motives would be understood and appreciated. [Applause.] Paris was a great center for American travelers, but many of them were birds of passage, while it was his (Dr. EVANS') lot to make his home there. To this home, he begged again to say, that they were heartily welcome, and he thanked them for the manner in which they had responded to his invitation. Many of his guests he had the honor of being personally acquainted with, and he could answer for the patriotic sentiments by which they were animated, as he hoped they could answer for his. [Applause.] They could, therefore, understand why he called upon a veteran—a man who had served his country well and honorably—to address them upon the present occasion. He knew that they would not go away contented if they were to be served merely with creature comforts, and he would, therefore, without further preface, introduce to them Ex-Gov. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts.

Mr. WASHBURN addressed the company in brief but eloquent terms. He could not explain to himself, he said, the reason of his being called upon at so early a period of their festivities, unless he were to ascribe it to the fact of his having the grayest head of any man present. [Laughter and cheers.] He was reasonably proud of his snowy locks, and prouder still of the spot where they came from—Massachusetts. [Continued cheers.] Massachusetts occupied a large place in their national history, and more especially in that chapter of it which related to the glorious revolution which had worked out their national independence. [Cheers.] He did not remember that Revolution himself, [laughter,] but his father did, and a man was not worth much in his opinion who did not carry with him to his dying day the glorious memories of his forefathers. Familiar with the scenes where their heroes fought and bled, ay, and conquered, he could not but feel rejoiced to meet his countrymen under that hospitable roof where, though in a foreign land, they had assembled together, in a truly American fashion, to do honor to their great and glorious anniversary. Their host had told them to make themselves at home, and he could assure him that the moment they entered the house and saw his genial face and felt the hearty, manly grasp of his hand, they knew that they were as much at home as if they were in their own land. Perhaps it might be thought that in commencing his speech he was too local in his allusions, and dwelt too much on the State to which he had the honor to belong. Nevertheless, he believed that on an occasion like the present the State in which Bunker's Hill was situated might not be inopportunely called to mind, more especially by one who merged all private feelings in the great and undivided sentiment of gratitude to Heaven that he was born a citizen, not of Massachusetts merely, but of the mighty confederation of which that State formed a part. [Prolonged cheering.] Yes, that was no small honor, no petty privilege; and those Americans who came abroad, and who visited the great cities of Europe, could not fail to be impressed with the inestimable advantage which they possessed in being able to say that they were Americans, and that they lived under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. [Great cheering.] Nowhere was that respect and honor given to their country in a greater degree, and in a more marked manner, than in the land in which they now happened to be. He had an account to score off with his host. He had invited him to partake of a repast, to which he must own he had done the most ample justice. But the doctor had made him pay for it by putting him on his legs, and that reminded him of an incident which had occurred to a friend of his in Massachusetts. Odd things did happen occasionally in that favored spot. [Laughter and cheers.] He had a friend, a lecturer, who was a big man in his way, and this gentleman was invited to go and lecture to the Bostonians. By some accident or another the train was delayed, and when his friend got to his destination he found that the hall was full and that another lecturer was occupying his place, and he paid his quarter and listened. Happening to meet him (Mr. WASHBURN) on coming out, he said: "Well, it's a hard thing to pay for hearing oneself talking nonsense." [Laughter and cheers.] Fortunately he (Mr. WASHBURN) had his wits about him in spite of the Doctor's champagne, and he did not intend to let him get off free by the simple fact of his offering him his hospitality. No, the Doctor had spoken of him in too eulogistic terms for him not to retort. He had possession of the floor and he intended to keep it until he had said out all he had to say. He had already given expression to his feelings of pride at finding Americans so well received all over Europe. That their country and its liberal institutions were better known in France than elsewhere was evident to him, and there in that festive gathering of his countrymen, where each man was bound to speak the truth, he did not hesitate to say that Americans resident in or passing through Paris might ascribe much of the complaisance with which they were received in this, the capital of European civilization, to the noble-hearted American round whose hospitable board they were assembled that day. [Applause.] Dr. EVANS was a living proof of what one man might accomplish for his country by honest and well-directed efforts. He was as much above flattery as his life was above reproach, and therefore he should not inflict any panegyric upon him, but would give them, without any other note or comment than that which would naturally arise in the hearts of all assembled there that day, the health of their host, "True to himself, true to his country, and uniting by his talents this Empire to his own." [Great applause.]

Mr. ELLIOTT C. COWDEN, having been called upon for a speech, rose, and said that he was happy to have been afforded an opportunity of uniting with the gentlemen present in celebrating the anniversary of their nation's birth. At the Declaration of Independence, when WASHINGTON assumed the command of the Revolutionary forces, there were but thirteen feeble colonies, sparsely settled, along the Atlantic coast, numbering only three and a half millions of souls, a population less than the number of slaves whom LINCOLN emancipated by a single stroke of his pen. Now what did they behold? A great nation, stretching from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising every variety of soil, of industry and of interests, abounding in agricultural and mineral wealth, offering a home to all people and freedom to all creeds, comprising forty-eight States and Territories and a population of forty millions of souls. This mighty result, so unparalleled in the history of nations, had been brought about by the industry and enterprise of this people, under the benign influence of free institutions. [Applause.] At the close of the Revolutionary war, looking at the desolation which shrouded the land, WASHINGTON, conversing with one of his Aid-de-Camps, expressed to him his peculiar concern for the fate of New-England. "You will lose," said he, "your trade with the British colonies. You do not raise sufficient grain for your bread; you have no staple exports, and your condition will be worse than ever. What will your people do?" "Sir," replied the Aid-de-Camp, a New-Englander, "we have never had anything but our heads and our hands, and having these left, we shall find something to do with them." How those heads and those hands had been employed the world knew full well. [Applause.] Theirs was an ingenious, an earnest, a wide-awake people; with them the nobility of merit took the place of nobility of birth. Every man who aimed at winning anything had to labor incessantly; work was the order of the day. The Old World sent them a population equivalent to that of a town per week, and new fields of employment awaited their arrival. They bade welcome to all who desired America for their home, and who were willing to earn their bread by honest toil. [Applause.] They believed in education, in the intelligence of the masses, in common schools, in newspapers, and in the freedom of speech and of the Press, and in the right to worship God according to the dictates of an untrammeled conscience. [Continued applause.] They had an abiding faith in the permanency of the Republic, for its foundation principle was the perfect equality of all men before the law. But in honoring their own country, they should not forget that they were standing on foreign soil. France and the United States were united by many ties. Gov. WASHBURNE had paid a fitting tribute to their generous and patriotic host for his fidelity to his country in the hour of peril. But though true to his native land, he had not been ungrateful to the land of his adoption, by which he had been appreciated and honored. When France conceived the idea of the great Exposition of 1867, he seized the opportunity, at his own expense, to exhibit that unequaled sanitary collection which had attracted so much attention and admiration, thus adding another tie of friendship to the many already existing between the two great nations. [Applause.] He would give them "France and the United States, peace between them and not strife; a generous competition, but no contention." "*Vive l'Empereur.*" "God bless the President." [Enthusiasm and long-continued applause.]

After a few words and a toast from Dr. BLISS, Col. HOFFMAN rose and said that it was a happy thought of their good friend, the Doctor, to gather them together on this interesting occasion beneath his hospitable roof. Where could they more fitly celebrate the Fourth of July than in France?—France, their earliest ally and friend; France, the country of LAFAYETTE and ROCHAMBEAU; France, where their own patriots and statesmen, FRANKLIN, and GALLATIN, and LIVINGSTON, lived and labored in their country's service. And where in France could they more pleasantly celebrate the day than at that beautiful residence, in that Imperial avenue, and that in the most stately of all the stately cities of Europe. [Applause.] But with all his generous hospitality their host had forgotten one thing. One thing was wanting to complete their happiness—the presence of Mrs. EVANS, surrounded by a bevy of their beautiful country-women. [Applause.] In her and their absence he begged to give them a toast which he knew they would drink with enthusiasm. [Cries of "Bumpers! Bumpers!"] He gave them, "Mrs. EVANS and their fair country-women." [Prolonged cheering.]

Dr EVANS replied briefly for Mrs. EVANS, and called upon Col. FRANK MOORE, as the handsomest man present, to reply for the sex in general.

Col. MOORE responded in a speech which kept his hearers convulsed. He said that woman was an ornament to the world, and to her sex in particular, but with all her delicious peculiarities, he should never desire to be another man's wife. [Laughter.] If they would not understand him, he must refer them to Mr. CARLYLE, who would, he was confident, consider the question with EMERSON on his promised visit to New-England. [Continued laughter.] He should continue his remarks, confining himself to the irreproachable and unerring critic already quoted, and say that as a sweetheart woman had few equals, as a cousin she was convenient; but in some instances not handy when in the house; as a wealthy and aged grandmother, she was unspeakably precious and redolent of the happiest anticipations. [Laughter.] Let them cherish woman, let them obey her even up to the Stanton standard, and let them protect and support her if she would give them a chance. [Continued laughter.] The Colonel continued in this strain for several minutes, and sat down amid the congratulations of the company on the success of his speech.

Consul-General READ, on being called upon to propose the President's health, addressed the company in a few well-timed remarks. Born, he said, within sound of the old bell of Independence Hall, bred amid the traditions which that day commemorated, living for a dozen years at Albany, where FRANKLIN first advocated the union of the colonies, he sympathized most profoundly with the observance of this anniversary, and with them he could review with just pride the past history of their country, and look with abiding faith upon the glorious future which awaited her. [Applause.] As they stood there that day in that great capital, looking out upon the nations of the Old World, they should not forget that France was the first to welcome them to the great international brotherhood. They should bear in mind the unselfish labors and sacrifices of a ROCHAMBEAU and a LAFAYETTE, and as their ancestors pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to maintain liberty, they should pledge themselves, as far as in them lay, to maintain this ancient friendship. [Applause.] In their own country two great names linked the past with the present, for if WASHINGTON was the founder, GRANT was the savior of the Republic. [Prolonged cheering.] Grand in their simplicity, noble in their aims, stern in their integrity, successful in war, yet most generous in peace—these two great men will live in American history as long as the Stars and Stripes wave over a free and reunited people. He had the honor to propose to them the health of the President of the United States. [Drank amid great cheering.]

After the toast of the Press, and other toasts and speeches from Mr. MORREL, Dr. SWARTZ, Mr. WARD and other gentlemen, the party broke up, thoroughly satisfied with their day's entertainment.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB.

A handsome collation was set out at the American Club in the Place de l'Opera, and all visitors who called during the day (the Club having announced that it would keep open house) were invited to partake of it. The efficient Secretary, Mr. W. PEMBERTON FETTRIDGE, attired in the last new full dress regulation suit from a Regent-street tailor's—a blue coat and drab unmentionables—presided over a huge punch bowl, and did everything in his power to make his visitors comfortable. Two enormous American flags floated from the balcony of the Club during the day, and in the evening the building was brilliantly illuminated.

I should add that our Minister, Mr. WASHBURNE, had been compelled, much against his inclination, to leave last week for Germany, as his health has been so indifferent of late that his physician would not allow him to remain longer in town. He felt great concern at being unable to remain until the 4th, but he had no alternative. The weather had become so intensely hot that it would have been dangerous for him to delay his journey.

Celebration of the Fourth on the Steamer City of London at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ninety-fourth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated aboard this steamer by hoisting the American colors at noon, at which time three times three cheers were given with a will, in truly American style, including the tiger, and a salute on the quarter deck at the same time, through the kindness of Capt. TIBBETTS, for which we are very happy to acknowledge, with thanks.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the Americans, with their invited guests, sat down to dinner, and, after partaking of the good things which the ship afforded, the cloth being removed, Mr. S. CLINTON, of Buffalo, was called to the post of honor—"the chair."

The following regular sentiments were proposed and drank:

1. *The Day We Celebrate*—Music, "Star Spangled Banner." Responded to by THOS. J GARGAN, Esq., member of the Massachusetts Legislature.
2. *The United States*—Music, "Hail Columbia." Responded to by A. GROATE, of Alabama.
3. *Her Majesty the Queen*—Music, "God Save the Queen." Responded to by Major PAUL, of the British Army.
4. *The President of the United States.* Responded to by A. L. KNIGHT, of New-York.
5. *The Memory of Washington.* Drank in silence.
6. *The Army and Navy.* Responded to by Dr. BEECHER, of New-York.
7. *The Ladies.* Responded to by Mr. M. J. O'DONOHUE, of Georgia.

Volunteer toasts were proposed. One, complimentary to the presiding officer of the evening, called forth a neat speech from M. J. CONNOR, of New-York. Remarks were also made by Ex-Capt. E. C. RUSSELL, of Greenpoint, Long Island, also by E. J. ANGLEM, of New-York. The Captain and officers were toasted, but with the usual modesty of the Captain, he declined replying, but Capt. E. RUSSELL replied in a neat speech in his behalf.

The music was all vocal, through the kindness of the ladies and gentlemen of the saloon, unedr the direction of Mr. HERMAN FROST, of New-York, leader of Dr. ADAMS' church, Madison-avenue. Altogether we celebrated the day as best we could in the limited position in which we happened to be placed.

AT SEA, Monday, July 4, 1870, 182 miles off Queenstown, bound for England.

Conference of Rabbis at Cleveland, Ohio—Liberal Resolutions Passed.

At a meeting of the Rabbis of various cities of the Union, held in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th inst., Rev. Dr. LILIENTHAL, from Cincinnati, laid before them the following preamble and resolutions, which, having been approved by the Committee on Resolutions, were unanimously adopted, ordered to be engrossed and signed by all the members present:

Whereas, In consideration of the religious commotion now agitating the public mind in both hemispheres, in accordance with the principles of Judaism it is unanimously declared:

1. Because with unshaken faith and firmness we believe in one indivisible and eternal God; we also believe in the common Fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of men.

2. We glory in the sublime doctrine of our religion, which teaches that the righteous of all nations, without distinction of creed, will enjoy eternal life and everlasting happiness.

3. The divine command, the most sublime passage of the Bible, "Thou shalt love thy fellow-man as thyself," extends to the entire human family without distinction of either race or creed.

4. Civil and religious liberty, and hence the separation of Church and State, are the inalienable rights of man, and we consider them to be the brightest gems in the Constitution of the United States.

5. We love and revere this country as our home and fatherland for us and our children, and therefore consider it our paramount duty to sustain and support the Government, to favor by all means the system of free education, leaving religious instruction to the care of the different denominations.

6. We expect the universal elevation and fraternization of the human family to be achieved by the natural means of science, morality, freedom, justice and truth.

CLEVELAND, July 15, 1870.

(Signed)—Dr. J. Mayer, President, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. M. Lilienthal, Cincinnati; Dr. Ad. Hubsch, New-York; J. M. Wise, Cincinnati; Dr. S. H. Sonneschein, St. Louis; Dr. L. Kleeberg, Louisville; Dr. L. Adler, Chicago; Dr. S. Tuska, Memphis; Dr. J. Kalish, New-York; Dr. M. Fluegel, Quincy, Ill.; G. M. Cohen, Cleveland; A. L. Mayer, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Goldhammer, Cincinnati.

On motion of Rev. Dr. SONNESCHEIN, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Rev. Dr. LILIENTHAL, for having moved these resolutions, which so clearly express the sentiments of the Conference, and the religious and political creed of Judaism.

Tar and Feathers in Illinois—Arrest for Applying a Coat to a Woman.

From the Chicago Post, July 19.

The "tar and feather case," at Evanston, caused another flutter yesterday in that usually quiet suburb, the trial of several persons concerned in the affair having been announced. On complaint of MARY and EUNICE WOODRICK, warrants were issued for the following named parties: GEORGE H. MONTEATH, EDWARD MURPHY, RICHARD CURRY, GEORGE TELFAIR and JOHN ENGLISH. The charge preferred was assault with intent to kill. A large number of witnesses were summoned before Justice CURRY, who held his Court at the real estate office of KERR & SON, yesterday morning. The apartment was densely crowded. The two women and the negro GRAHAM gave substantially the same evidence, which is as follows: On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, they were awakened by a number of men in disguise, who broke in the doors, firing several shots at the same time. GRAHAM attempted to return the fire, but his revolver failed to explode. He then fired once through the window with a musket, and fled. The women were caught and daubed with tar and feathers. One of the women testified that an attempt had been made to set fire to the tar after it had been placed on her head. The other escaped and gave the alarm. Before assistance arrived, however, the assailants had disappeared. The women swore to the identity of some of the defendants. In the afternoon the Court was held in Lyon's Hall. A large number of witnesses were examined, but no important testimony was deduced. At 5 P. M. the Court adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock this forenoon.

Poisoning of a Family at Oswego, N. Y.—The Servant Maid Suspected.

From the Press, July 19.

On Sunday the family of Mr. JACOB STROUP, with his wife's father and mother from Scriba, and two ladies from New-York numbering eight persons, took dinner together at Mr. STROUP's house, on East Utica-street. Along toward evening, Mrs. STROUP's father and mother went home, and soon after all the rest were taken violently ill. Dr. G. D. MCMANUS was sent for and found the symptoms in each case to be mildly those of poison by arsenic. The proper antidotes were used and all have recovered. Intelligence from Mrs. STROUP's father and mother is that they were also sick, having the same symptoms. We are told that the hired girl had been making some difficulty, and she is suspected of an attempt to poison the family. It seems all ate of a certain pie. The girl refused to eat any dinner till urged by Mrs. STROUP to do so. She also ate a small piece of the pie, and was slightly sick—not so much as the others.

SARATOGA.

Seven Thousand Visitors—Effect of the Temperature and Visitors on the Springs—Drinkers—Nursery Belles—A Ball at the Union—The Jungle of the "Tiger"—Noble Quarry for Fashionable Mammas.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

The number of arrivals during the past two or three days has somewhat abated, yet the hotel registers, with boarding-house statistics, indicate the presence of about seven thousand people. For the most part, these are the regular season boarders, and consist largely of families. Congress Hall has about eight hundred, and the Grand Union Hotel about ten hundred names. A proportion of about one-eighth of these are attracted by the races.

DROUTH AND THE WATERS.

Usually Saratoga has a more regular succession of showers at this season, but now the fields and roads begin to show the effect of the drouth. The fierce sun has been almost overpowering. Yesterday the thermometer stood at ninety-seven in the shade for some time, and today it has not fallen much. Even the springs are visibly lessened in their volume. This is partly owing to the great drain upon them by the increasing throng of visitors. The business of bottling is entirely suspended during the day, but is resumed at evening and continued all night, during which time about 6,000 quarts are bottled.

THE WATER-DRINKERS.

One of the features of most interest here may be found in noting the habits and numbers of those who frequent the spring-sides. The tide of visitors commences to flow at dawn. The older people and country folks are the earliest risers, and they begin their pilgrimage between 5 and 7 o'clock. Their number is not great. Between 7 and 9 the great hotels send out their currents. Then the scene is animating. All the springs are thronged; people wait anxiously and take their turn; some have to wait for a considerable time. From 9 until noon the numbers fall off. All the afternoon it increases, and at twilight the throngs are nearly as great as in the morning.

THE BELLES.

This is the best hour for observing the Saratoga belles, for in the searching sunlight and open air, and in plain morning dress, their appearance is somewhat different from that which they present in fabrics of rich colors, with diamonds and other meretricious adornments glaring under the gas-light. Under the first light it really seems as though this season's array of beauty by no means comes up to the standard of former years. The Southern and Western types are very rare, and those few are by no means up to the usual quality of their sections. The brightest and freshest beauties are found, alas, among the juveniles between the ages of ten and fifteen, a large number of whom are here. Precocity rules on the lawn and in the parlors, as they participate in the dance, and in dress they rival their mothers.

THE UNION BALL.

The grand Union Hotel ball was given last evening. It was attended by the *élite* in town. The court-yard was illuminated, and throngs of promenaders enjoyed the cool air under the elms and delightful melodies from the band within.

THE "TIGER."

MORRISSEY's new "club-house" is the chief point of attraction to all new-comers. By a recent arrangement visitors are admitted to the tiger's lair between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning, while the animal is asleep. Almost every new arrival pays a visit to this place. A large number of ladies repair there daily. Even clergymen are seen there—thirty of them having visited it in one day. They are all surprised with the elegant taste displayed, and amazed at the quiet manners of the burly and "honorable" proprietor. There are two parlors, one of which is a "playing saloon." The other is an exclusive club-room, subscribers only being allowed to enter. Between the two is a splendid wide hall, at the rear of which is a large dining-room. Underneath is the kitchen, cellar, wine-room and refrigerators. About thirty colored servants are employed. The second floor contains club-rooms of various private games and a large whist parlor. The upper floor is used for sleeping apartments. The frequenters of the house are among the most wealthy and eminent in the place. Many of them never risk a dollar on any game of chance, but either play a simple hand of whist or merely look on; or gather in the club-room and enjoy the suppers, which are princely. The sideboards are furnished with every kind of wine; the carpets are the richest, and lace, silk and damask curtains fall over the windows. Gilt and bronze gas-fixtures, great French mirrors, elegant furniture of fine-grained walnut, with a gilt monogram "J. M.," and carved ornaments of tigers' heads—typical of the fierce sport that wages here—give an air of comfort and elegance to the rooms to the mere observer. The total cost was about $100,000. The expenses of the establishment, for the season of sixty days, are $25,000, and the estimated profits at least $100,000.

THE TIGRESS.

It is announced that next season a suite of rooms for the convenience of lady and gentlemen players is to be provided. There are ladies' club-rooms established elsewhere in town at the present time, but are not up to the new and fastidious taste of the times.

LIONS.

There are two live English Lords here: one, Lord WODEHOUSE, at Congress Hall, and Lord LANGFORD, at the Clarendon. S.

Man's Inhumanity to Birds—Water for the Sparrows—An Earnest Appeal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your appeal in behalf of the sparrows, a few days ago, ought certainly to be attended to without delay. Not only are they without water in the City Hall Park, but throughout the streets of New-York and Brooklyn there is no provision made for them in this respect. Even after a heavy rain, so rapid is the evaporation in this country that they cannot obtain a supply of water, except for a few hours. It is a most cruel and inhuman thing, and is a reflection on the humanity of the country to keep them in this hot weather without water, which they require almost as much as food; in fact, it would be scarcely more cruel to shut them up in cages, and deprive them of food, than to deprive them of water at this season. In this sultry weather water is as much needed by them as by men and other animals, and they require it every half hour throughout the day, as every one who has paid any attention to them knows. They are not birds of migratory habits, but are attached to one locality, and will continue in the same street or park as long as they can obtain food and water and shelter there. From morning to night they are looking about for food and drink, and that is all they care about. In their native country, owing to the great quantity of rain and dampness of the climate, they are never subjected to the same suffering for want of water as here, where, throughout the broiling Summer days, in the heated streets, not a drop can be obtained. Wherever there is a *jet d'eau*, either in the parks or elsewhere, they may be observed flying close under it, in the vain attempt to obtain a little water, by which they are tantalized but which is beyond their reach. Now this is an evil for which there is an inexpensive and easy remedy. By hollowing out the flag-stones under the hydrants and drinking-fountains one or two inches deep there would be a constant supply of fresh and pure water; or even the flag-stones at the edges of the sidewalks might be prepared in the same way without any inconvenience or prejudice to the public, at short distances through the streets, so as to catch the rain-water. Thus would be obviated this great cruelty to the sparrows. The benefits they have conferred on the country since their importation have been incalculable. In a wonderful and almost miraculous manner, they have entirely cleared the trees of worms, caterpillars, and other noxious insects; and probably, when they spread into the Western States, they will clear away the clouds of locusts and grasshoppers which sometimes destroy the whole vegetation of those States. It is a matter of surprise that Mr. BERGH, who has rendered such service to humanity in other respects, and to whom the whole country feels indebted, should have never interfered in this matter, or attempted to alleviate the sufferings of the sparrows. X.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Portland, Oregon, City Library has now a membership of 230. During the quarter ending June 30, 239 new volumes were added.

The city administrators of New-Orleans are about to follow the example of New-York, and make an attempt to provide a better system of piers and wharves.

A young man has just died at Cincinnati, Ohio, from the effects of pills taken without regard to time, place or number. He was a bachelor, lived alone, and had no medical attendance.

A Western confectioner recently sent some ice-cream to an editor, whereupon the latter praised him for his thoughtfulness, declared him to be a trump, but regretted that he did not—understand his business better.

One of the SMITH family, who is well known in sporting circles at Albany and Troy, succeeded in immortalizing himself a few days since at the latter place by picking a youngster out of the river at the imminent risk of losing his own life.

The Philadelphians, for people supposed to constantly exist in a state of "brotherly love," are very suspicious. They are just now haunted with visions of foul play in connection with a youth who has left his home, probably to go to "sea," on a canal-boat.

An angry insurance agent in Ohio last week brought suit against the Ætna Insurance Company to recover a sum of $200,000 for services rendered. The Company immediately followed suit with a counter-suit for $60,601 23, which is alleged to have been received by him on their account and misappropriated.

The "Duplex Elliptic" has again proved of service in the saving of life. An unfortunate girl attempted suicide a few days ago at St. Louis by jumping into the river. The fall rendered her insensible, and the hoop-skirt kept her afloat until rescued by one of the loungers about the wharves.

If a license to practice at the Bar makes lawyers in Texas, then that unfortunate State must have an over-supply, since, according to an exchange, it is as easy to obtain one there as for a hungry man to eat a dinner after it has been set before him. A lamentable state of affairs, truly.

A New-Haven gentleman came near losing a very valuable horse a few days back by mistaking a cistern for a post and tying the animal to it while he absented himself for a short while on a tender mission. Judge of his astonishment on returning to find the poor beast unhitched from the wagon and swimming about in the cistern. The memory of his lady love did not continue to haunt him long after he had seen how matters stood.

A superstitious citizen of Illinois has just passed through a very severe ordeal. He received a scratch wound in an encounter with a vicious dog, and, fearing that it might result fatally, he sought out the owner of a "mad-stone," and kept it applied to the broken skin until it drew out all the poison, and sent him on his way rejoicing. The stone is said to have been brought from Wales forty years ago.

At a trial for breach of promise, held in the Irish capital a few weeks since, the young lady received $500 as full and ample atonement for the loss of a young man without means, while waiting to become the wife of a man of fifty-five, with an income of $1,500, a broken-down horse, shabby barouche, and twelve marriageable sons and daughters. His defense was that he had been "stuck" by every member of her family.

A witness on his way to attend at the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia was arrested by a policeman, and taken before an Alderman on a charge of perjury. The policeman declared that he did not care a pin for the Judge, upon which the latter had him sent for and committed for contempt. In future, policemen should be very careful how they speak lightly of pins in connection with Judges. The points, as in this instance, may turn and prick them.

A train on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, was recently prevented from becoming a total wreck by running into a number of telegraph poles displaced during the tornado, through a timely warning from a man employed on the line. When the danger was over, and there was some talk of reward, two claimants immediately sent in their names. As the distribution of money, under such circumstances, might lead to future rascalities, the Company will be excused from doing the handsome.

The City Fathers of Richmond, Va., had an exciting time on the 18th inst. One of their number happened to be charged with "bribery, corruption and fraud," and the personalities indulged in on the occasion were very severe. An exceedingly "Wynn"-some Father suggested that

> "No thief e'er felt the halter draw,
> With good opinion of the law,"

and that seemed to bring matters to a crisis, as a vote was taken immediately afterward upon the subject at issue. The abuse then became general, and lasted for two hours.

A gentleman, not unlike DICKENS' Chester, Sr., and having a name singularly suggestive of a joke, has been playing practical jokes on the house agents of Detroit, Mich., during the past few weeks, by renting every unoccupied dwelling in the respectable streets of that city. His suavity of manner charmed the agents to such an extent, that they readily handed him the keys to look over the houses, and consented to refuse all offers until he returned with his family and servants. The houses were kept for him, as he desired, but after humbugging all the agents he left the city, and has not been since heard from.

THE NORTH CAROLINA "WAR."

Why the Militia Were Called Into Service—Murderers and Outlaws Still Unpunished.

From the Raleigh Standard, July 20.

The Democratic Conservative Presses of the State are loud in their denunciations of Gov. HOLDEN, because he has resorted to military power to suppress the outrages of the Kuklux. They know that he has done so as a last resort. In vain he tried milder means. He issued his proclamations calling on the people of the State to place the seal of their condemnation on all lawlessness and violence, and these same Presses derided him. He appointed Capt. PRIDE JONES, of Orange, and Capt. N. A. RAMSAY, of Chatham, (both high-toned gentlemen and Democrats,) to appeal to the people to submit to the law, and these Presses denounced both the Governor and his appointees. Never before in the State were appeals to the people to abide by the law disregarded; and what else could the Governor do? He had appealed to the people by proclamation; he had appointed men of character, who had no sympathy with him politically, to exert their influence in the cause of law and order, without avail. To show their utter contempt for all law, the Kuklux took WYATT OUTLAW, a civil Magistrate, by violence, and executed him without trial in the Court-yard of Alamance County. In like manner they assassinated JOHN W. STEPHENS, a State Senator, in the very temple of justice in Caswell County. Eighty unoffending persons in Alamance County have been taken from their homes and scourged, and six have been murdered, including an infant in the cradle. Thus every department of the State Government has been set at defiance. The Executive appealed in vain for law and order. A judicial officer is hung without form of law, and a legislator assassinated in the temple of justice! And were the men who thus set the law at defiance arraigned for their crimes by civil authority? Not at all. The murderers of OUTLAW are still at large, ready and willing to murder other unoffending citizens. A Coroner's inquest failed to find any clue to the assassins of STEPHENS, though he was murdered in open day in a building containing hundreds of persons and situated in the center of a town, and his murder was thought of so little consequence that to this day the civil officers of Caswell have not officially notified the Governor that a State Senator has been murdered in their midst. Only a Republican State Senator had been assassinated, and it was not thought necessary to notify the Governor of the State, that a reward might be offered for the detection of his assassins. These are facts which none can deny, and we ask the law-abiding people of North Carolina to watch the men who denounce the Governor when he attempts to bring murderers and assassins to justice. He did not wish to resort to military power, but he has been forced to do so, or sit quietly by and have these murders, assassinations and outrages continue.

The Democrats and Conservatives charge that Gov. HOLDEN has called out the militia to prevent a free election in August. Well, let us inquire into the truthfulness of the charge. We all remember that an election was held in this State in 1868 under military orders. It was ordered by a military commandant and held in the very presence of Federal bayonets. Was any citizen prevented from casting a free ballot? Let the 80,000 Democrats who voted at that election answer. And if a free election was had in the presence of the United States Army, what else are we to expect from a handful of raw militia?

TAKING THE CENSUS.

More Amusing Instances of the Difficulties that the Enumerators have to Contend With—Interesting Details.

Though the work of enumeration progresses very smoothly, and all classes of citizens, when the objects of the census are properly explained to them, are prepared to answer cheerfully, yet the patience of the enumerators is frequently very severely tried by persons who, from ignorance or a lack of appreciation of the importance of the work, are prone to look upon them as intruders, and upon their business as of a trivial nature. A case in point was the interview with the keeper of a corner liquor-store in an up-town ward:

Census-Taker—Is the proprietor at home?

Proprietor (from the rear)—Well, young feller, what do you want?

Census-Taker—I am engaged in taking the United States Census in this district, and desire to ask the questions prescribed by the law.

Proprietor—Well, ask away, but I don't know whether I'll answer you or not. [This answer is received with a chorus of laughter from a number of bar-room loafers waiting to be asked to drink.]

Census-Taker—What is your name?

Proprietor—What's yours?

Census-Taker—Here is my authority for asking you these questions, (presenting commission.)

Proprietor, (passing it to bar-keeper,)—Here, JIM, see what this says.

Bar-keeper, (reading paper aloud,)—I guess it's all right, Boss.

Proprietor—Well, my name is ——.

Census-Taker—How old are you?

Proprietor—Don't know.

Census-Taker—When were you born?

Proprietor—Don't know. [With a knowing wink at bummers.]

Census-Taker—Can you read and write?

Proprietor—What's that to you? Well, no, I can't.

Census-Taker—Are you a voter?

Proprietor (who is afterward ascertained to be a leading ward politician)—You bet I am. [With a wink that sets bummers into a roar of laughter.]

Census-Taker—How much real and personal estate do you own, if any?

Proprietor—Well, $—,000, and that's a d——d sight more than you can say, I'll bet.

Census-Taker retires amid derisive shouts from bummers, who crowd to the bar for a drink as the reward for the moral support which they have given their friend and guide during the interview. Feeling somewhat ruffled at his reception here, the enumerator makes his next entry into the house of a family of another type.

Census-Taker, (to servant girl,)—Is the head of the house at home?

Servant—Mr. —— is down-town and missis don't want to buy anything.

Census-Taker—Tell your mistress that I have called to take the census of her family.

Servant, (in amazement,)—Sir?

Census-Taker—Please tell her what I say and she will understand you.

Servant, (going up stairs, looking bewildered,)—Yes, Sir, I will.

Census-Taker, standing in the hall-way, hears a voice from the top of the stairs—I suppose you want to know how many there is in my family; there's six of us—myself and husband and four children.

Census-Taker—What is your husband's name?

Voice—His name is —(the conclusion of the sentence is lost in the distance.)

Census-Taker—I can't hear you plainly, ma'am?

Voice—Can't you go to my husband's business place down-town?

Census-Taker—No, ma'am; I am instructed to get the information at his place of residence.

Voice—Well, I suppose I will have to come down; (and the mistress of the house languidly descends the stairs,) my husband's name is ——.

Census-Taker—I can find no place to write.—[Looking vainly around the narrow hall for a place to sit or to rest his portfolio.]

Lady—Well, I suppose you will have to come in the parlor. [The census-taker is ushered by the lady into the parlor with much apparent reluctance on her part.]

Census-Taker—What is your husband's occupation?

Lady—A —— dealer and a very heavy one.

Census-Taker—What are the total amounts of his real and personal property?

Lady—He is worth $——,000. [Regarding the census-taker with a look of great hauteur.]

Census-Taker—Is he of American parentage?

Lady—Of course he is.

Census-Taker—Are you?

Lady—My mother was English, and descended from a *very aristocratic family.*

Census-Taker—Is there any one else in your family?

Lady—Besides my children? Well there is a young woman here, a distant relative of my husband—she does the sewing for the family. Do you want her name?

Census-Taker—Yes, madame. [And after obtaining the statistics of this female, the names of the servants are asked.]

Lady, (in astonishment)—Do you take the names of the servants?

Census-Taker—Yes ma'am, they are a part of the population.

Lady—We have one; her name is Bridget; I don't know her other name; I never asked; I don't know how old she is either, but I suppose in her case it don't matter.

Census-Taker, (a little sharply)—Yes, madame, everything relating to her is of much importance.

Lady—Bridget! come in and tell this man about yourself if you can, but I doubt it.

Bridget answers intelligently when she has had explained to her the nature of the census, and the census-taker rises to take his leave, while a grown daughter, who has entered the room during the conversation, remarks, "Mar, these questions are very impertinent, aren't they?"

Assistant Marshals agree in the fact of there being a surprisingly large number of boys in this City between the ages of thirteen and sixteen who are not at work and do not attend school.

A child, three years old, living up-town, has been sent to school by her parents during the year.

A colored man and white woman were found locked in the holy bonds of matrimony. The woman was apparently contented with her lot.

A couple occupying three small apartments up-town, were found with a family of thirteen children living with them, all intelligent and healthy. Two more of their offspring were living in another district, making fifteen in all.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

United States Marshal SHARPE received the following additional census returns yesterday:

Ward.	Dist.	Inhabtants.	Ward.	Dist.	Inhabtants.
XVII	15	3,050	XIII	1	3,700
XVIII	5	3,600	XXII	3	4,300
IV	4	2,500	III	3	1,000
IV	6	3,060	III	4	600
XIV	6	4,049	XXVI	14	4,500
XIV	9	3,000	XVII	11	2,600
XV	7	1,760	XI	18	3,000
XX	13	3,000	XI	9	4,000
XX	16	3,500			

The Judson Will—Further Examination Before Surrogate Hutchings Yesterday.

This case was again before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday, on a motion made by Mr. RICHARDSON on behalf of the heirs-at-law at the previous hearing, to compel Mrs. JUDSON, the administratrix, to file a bond for $150,000, it being alleged that when Mr. JUDSON died he left property in this City to the value of $200,000, and in addition was interested in a judgment of $300,000 recently obtained in favor of the Goodyear india-rubber patent, of which he was a half owner. On that occasion it was stated on the part of the administratrix that she was not aware of the existence of any such property, and that if it was shown to her, she would sign the required bond.

Mr. BANKS appeared for the administratrix, and Mr. RICHHRDSON for the heirs-at-law.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, testified in reply to Mr. BANKS, that he knew WILLIAM JUDSON, deceased, very well during his life time; had some business transactions with him, but never had any property belonging to him; he remembered the proceedings with reference to the house of Mr. JUDSON in Thirty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue; the property was conveyed to a Mr. HUMPHREY, and it was asserted that the deed was a forgery; it was executed by JUDSON and LOUISA, his wife; JUDSON asked witness what he should do in reference to the matter, and the latter referred him to ROBERT D. HOLMES, who assumed management of the affair; there was a complaint subsequently made at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and a person named STEWART and HUMPHREY were arrested, but it was reconveyed, and was then sold, Mr. JUDSON receiving the proceeds; witness owed him no money, and there was no foundation whatever for the statement made by Mr. BROOKS on a former investigation that he was Mr. JUDSON's debtor in the amount of $200,000.

THOMAS DUNLOP, Ex-Deputy Sheriff, testified that he had several processes of execution on the property of Mr. JUDSON during his life-time, but only one for $1,804 was satisfied; the others were never executed, as there was no property to satisfy them.

WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER testified—I knew the deceased, WILLIAM JUDSON, from 1849 to 1864; at one period he left $15,000 in my hands, and never received a voucher for it; it remained with me about three years, and in 1855 I transferred it at his request to NATHANIEL HAGEN; Mr. JUDSON was very loose in the management of his affairs; I don't know any one else to whom he left money; I could not indicate to the administratrix any place where portions of his property might be found.

To MR. RICHARDSON—In 1855, before Mr. JUDSON became imbecile, I estimated he was worth $1,500,000; I heard he lost $500,000 or $600,000 in the Elastic Web Company; he told me on one occasion, he had to sell out some house property he possessed, to liquidate some demands made on him.

Mrs. JUDSON was placed on the stand, but her examination elicited nothing material.

The case was then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Patent Champion Gas-Burners—The Mayor Wants Light on the Subject.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Mayor respectfully returns, without his approval, the resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to procure and attach one of CREMIN'S patent champion gas-burners, and also one of CREMIN'S new and improved patent street-lamp reflectors, to each of the public gas-lamps in the streets, lanes, alleys, highways and public places within the corporation limits of the City of New-York, and providing that the expense shall not exceed $15 for each lamp. The Mayor has been unable to discover any body from whom, or any document from which he can obtain some light regarding the merits or demerits of the measure, and especially whether the burners will consume more or less gas at a higher or a diminished rate for consumption.

The Mayor could not sanction by his approval a measure about which he is in profound ignorance. Conceding, however, that the subject-matter relates to a meritorious invention, the Mayor objects, also, to the resolution, because the age seems far in advance of such secondary appliances for the aid of street lights. The Commissioner of Public Works has been already authorized to make new arrangements in his own discretion with gas companies for lighting the public streets. There is, for instance, a new company in existence for the production of oxygen gas. It has works at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River. Any one of the oxygen lamps on exhibition is equal in power of radiating light to three of the present lamps. There are also other inventions for obtaining high orders of illuminating power. A new gas company has recently been incorporated, and is seeking City service. If the corporation is to incur new expense in the way of light for public enjoyment and protection, let us spend money to obtain increased light itself, rather than light produced by the artificial reflection at a high expense, as contemplated by this measure. It has often seemed to the Mayor that the poor quality of the light from street-lamps (and especially of those below Canal-street) is due to the poverty in its manufacture. Besides, the very keeping in repair of the reflectors would be no inconsiderable item of expense. But there is also a legal objection to the approval of this resolution. Section 101, chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870, says:

"No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense."

The object of the resolution before the Mayor is to authorize the Department of Public Works to incur the expense in question. And although the foregoing section does not contain an express prohibition upon the Common Council authorizing the expenditure, there is an implied one. There is no appropriation covering this expense. It would, therefore, seem idle to authorize the Department of Public Works to incur an expense which it is impossible for it to utilize because there is no money. Should answer be made: "but if the resolution is practically nugatory, then there is no harm in passing it," the Mayor's reply would be that the effect upon tax-payers of promising to spend large sums is sometimes as bad as actually paying away the money. Then, again, why consume time in passing resultless resolutions? The Mayor can only hope that reflection will, at your hands, sanction this veto upon grounds of public policy, as well as upon the legal considerations submitted. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Funeral of Ex-Judge Vanderpoel.

The funeral of Hon. AARON VANDERPOEL, late Judge of the Superior Court, who died on Monday last, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. There was quite a large attendance of members of the legal profession, including Mr. Tracey, Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, Ex-Judge Bosworth, Frederick S. Tallmadge, George E. Parsons, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Brown, and others. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Judge Ingraham, Marshall S. Bidwell, Richard Irving, Samuel Sloan, Charles Butler, and Mr. Witton.

The services at the church were conducted by Rev. Dr. TYNG, assisted by Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, and were in the usual Episcopal form.

Rev. Dr. TYNG made a few remarks upon the life and character of the deceased, confining himself mainly to his religious experience and his connection with the church. He said that Judge VANDERPOEL was confirmed and became a communicant of the church eighteen years ago, and had always maintained an exemplary Christian character. The speaker's relations with the deceased, as his pastor, had always been exceedingly pleasant. He was of a cheerful and happy disposition. He was one year the senior of his pastor, and on last Monday evening he said to him, (Dr. TYNG,) "My beloved pastor, I am a little ahead of you; I have got there first." He was perfectly resigned, and seemed ready to take his departure for the other world.

The services concluded with prayer by Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON, and the remains were then conveyed to the Twelfth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Twelfth-street and Fifth-avenue, where they were interred with the burial rites of the Episcopal Church.

Closing Exercises of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 24.

The usual exercises attendant on the closing of the female department of Grammar School No. 24, were held yesterday at No. 70 Elm-street, in the presence of a large number of visitors and the immediate friends of the pupils. The school is conducted under the superintendence of Mrs. M. A. MCCOSKER, has an average attendance of 225, and is recorded on the minutes of the Commissioners of Education as equal to any other school under the management of the Board. Superintendent KIDDLE, Assistant Superintendent KIDDLE, Judge LARREMORE, Commissioner BRENNAN, and Assistant Superintendent FANNING were present, and Miss JONES and Mr. REXFORD assisted at the piano. The exercises comprised operatic selections, chorus and solo singing and declamation by the pupils; and the result gave evidence not alone of their proficiency, but of the care bestowed on their training by the teachers. The principal feature in the entertainment was the presentation of certificates for admission to the Female Normal College to twelve young ladies who, according to the provisions of the institution, were entitled to membership after passing the regular course of study at the Grammar School. The names of the recipients were Misses Amanda Coleman, Ida Everett, Kate McDougal, Anne Ramsey, Maggie Waters, Louisa Ramsey, Rachael Harrish, Mary A. Coughlin, Mary Kate McCloskey, Mary A. Feeney, Nellie Green and Nellie Walsh. Eighty-six pupils also received semi-annual testimonials of merit for regular attendance, correct deportment and diligence in study during the last six months. Superintendent KIDDLE, by whom the presentations were made, delivered an address, in which he complimented the pupils for the general proficiency and ability they displayed, and remarked that in his opinion it could bear favorable comparison to any school in the City. Addresses were also delivered by Commissioner BRENNAN and Assistant Superintendent FANNING, expressive of their satisfaction at the good result of the labors of the teachers of the school. The proceedings then terminated.

The Sub-Treasury—Preparations for an Examination of Uncle Sam's Cash.

It is expected that Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE will take possession of the Sub-Treasury in this City today or on Saturday morning. Judge FOLGER retired some days ago, but has been represented by Mr. WHITE, the cashier, who has been acting Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Preparations are complete for an examination of the cash in the vaults, which is customary on the advent of every new incumbent of the office. Last November, when Judge FOLGER relieved Gen. BUTTERFIELD, a very thorough examination was made of the cash, and since then about $50,000,000 in coin have been locked up in the sealed chests and have not been disturbed. Mr. HILLHOUSE accepts the contents of these chests as correct, and therefore only the loose cash will be examined, which amounts to about $30,000,000, more or less. Already a delegation of clerks from the Treasury at Washington is here ready to proceed with the count, and it is expected that it will be commenced to-morrow and proceeded with at the rate of about $10,000,000 per day. The coin is brought from the vaults in bags, and the contents of each sack of $5,000 are weighed in the scale against the contents of a sack which has been counted. In this way the examination progresses rapidly. Mr. HAIGHT, the President of the Commonwealth Bank, will represent Judge FOLGER in the count, but Mr. HILLHOUSE has not yet selected a representative. The clerks from the Treasury Department are Messrs. MOORE, BIGELOW and MORGAN.

The Late Admiral Dahlgren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While thanking you for the excellent notice of my beloved husband, Admiral DAHLGREN, I trust you will allow me to ask you to correct an inaccuracy.

The Admiral was never liable to sea-sickness, nor did he ever suffer from head-aches. The absence of all pain in the head was almost a peculiarity with him. No matter what the storm of heart-trials, the brain did its work steadily, calmly, without one fevered throb. I have repeatedly heard him say that in the midst of all the agony he endured in the terrible loss of his heroic ULRIC, he had never suffered from pain in the head. His lofty and noble brow was always serene, and ever bore the impress of a philosophic calm.

If I did not esteem this statement to be due to my honored dead, I could not make the effort to speak in this hour of overwhelming grief.

MADELINE VINTON DAHLGREN.

MEDIA, Delaware County, Penn., Wednesday, July 20, 1870

THE SCANNELL HOMICIDE.

Continuation of the Inquest by Coroner Flynn—Rebutting Evidence for the Defense—The Other Side of the Story.

Coroner FLYNN proceeded, yesterday, with his investigation touching the death of FLORENCE SCANNELL, who died on the 10th inst. from the effects of a pistol-shot wound sustained on the 3d of December last while in THOMAS DONOHUE'S saloon, No. 398 Second-avenue. The examination was attended by a large crowd of uptown residents, who were very quiet and listened to the evidence with deep interest.

The ante-mortem statement of FLORENCE SCANNELL, as taken by Coroner ROLLINS on the 4th of December, was submitted by Dr. JOHN BEACH. The statement of the deceased was to the effect that he did not believe he was about to die, and that he was shot in DONOHUE'S saloon, and did not know who shot him. He did not see a pistol in DONOHUE'S hand, though he (DONOHUE) stood behind him when he (SCANNELL) was shot.

Dr. JOHN BEACH, Coroner ROLLINS' deputy, testified that he wrote the above statement in the presence of SCANNELL and Coroner ROLLINS; there was no jury present and no verdict was rendered; deceased appeared reluctant to make the statement, and it was on that account that no jury had been impaneled; SCANNELL gave no reason for not making a full statement; he did not order Coroner ROLLINS to leave the room, nor did any one else do so; I do not know who was present besides the Coroner and myself; I held the pen for SCANNELL to touch in the usual way.

JOHN KELAGHAN, an officer in the Eighteenth Precinct, testified that on the 3d of December, a few minutes after one o'clock P. M., I left the station-house and went up Second-avenue to Twenty-fourth-street; there was a crowd on the corner of Twenty-fifth-street, and I saw JOHN and FLORENCE SCANNELL, accompanied by several others, ten or twelve; they ran into the liquor-store on the north-east corner of Twenty-fourth-street; they went down to Mr. DONOHUE'S, and I stood there on the corner; the crowd had not been gone long when they ran out, and Officer WILSON and myself ran down in the middle of Second-avenue; on our way we heard two or three shots fired; when I reached the saloon the party had all left the store; the first man I met was JOHNSON; he was wounded on the neck; he said, "For God's sake officer hold me or I'll fall down;" he pointed out a man, who I recognized as JOHN SCANNELL, as the man who had shot him; I then arrested JOHN, though he pleaded for leave to go to the hospital with his brother; when we reached the Station-house I found a large knife in the inside breast pocket of his overcoat; I then took him to the hospital, where JOHNSON identified him as the man who had shot him; JOHN SCANNELL then spoke to his brother, and asked him to tell who shot him. FLORENCE—"No, I'll not tell you," or "I can't tell you;" "It would send all of the family to destruction, and I want you to take care of the old woman;" we then went to Jefferson Market, when I made a charge against JOHN SCANNELL in behalf of JOHNSON; I did not see any weapon with any of the parties; I saw some sticks in the Station-house; I do not know where they came from, nor do I know who brought them to the Station-house; when the Scannell party went into the liquor-store they remained inside for four or five minutes; there were half a dozen present when FLORENCE made the statement to his brother; JOHNSON said he was shot twice in the neck; Officer NELSON remarked to me when we saw them coming down Second-avenue, "I think the boys are going to have a hurrah;" I understood him to mean that there would be a muss; I had heard that there had been some trouble in the Thirteenth District that day. [The sticks spoken of were exhibited and proved to be five clubs improvised from small cord-wood sticks.]

CHARLES HOFFMAN (who had been known as Geo. Johnson) testified: I was not known as Johnson until after being shot; I was called so by mistake; on the 3d of December, about one o'clock, I was in the back room adjoining DONOHUE'S store; I heard some one try the back-room door, and a man on the inside opened it, when somebody on the outside cried out, "shoot those ——;" a rush was then made and the door was forced open; the first man who entered was FLORENCE SCANNELL, who held a revolver in his right hand, and a man named FLOOD, who had a revolver in one hand and a club in the other; as FLORENCE came in he said: "Give it to the ——," and struck me with his left hand in the eye; I saw the crowd in the back room try to get out by the door leading into the hallway on the Twenty-third-street side, and they were repulsed by another crowd; I then tried to find my way out through the passage; FLOOD struck me with a club on the head, and I heard the report of a pistol; when I turned to see where it came from, I saw a man standing at the end of the bar with a pistol raised; he was a stout man with dark clothes; I was then struck a second time with a club; I saw FLORENCE SCANNELL as he stood behind where the shot was fired; I fell over a barrel, when JOHN SCANNELL shot me in the back, the ball passed through two coats and my vest; there were several shots, the first one being fired by JOHN SCANNELL; after he shot me JOHN walked toward the back-room; I then heard a second shot, when JOHN came back, recocked his pistol and shot me in the neck; that was the third shot fired; I then endeavored to raise myself, and turned toward the bar; FLORENCE SCANNELL lay on the floor; there was no knob on the back room door on the inside; I first saw FLORENCE SCANNELL at the Fulton House on that day; he and JOHN SCANNELL came in, when FLORENCE remarked that he wanted this repeating stopped or he would put a button-hole in one of our shirts; he spoke to no one in particular; he said to the party there, "all you are getting is $5, and none of them men would go to the front as I would do." FLORENCE also said to a man named MAGUIRE, "I will blow the top of your head off." JOHN interfered, and told them to stop; I was with Mr. REILLY (Nicaragua REILLY) that day; he asked me to go with him electioneering for Mr. NESBIT, so we went to DONOHUE'S store; I dined with REILLY and several others, and he paid for it; I gave the name of JOHNSON when I was wounded, because I have an old father and mother, and did not wish them to know of the affair.

Mr. DUNPHY then expressed a wish to examine the witness relative to his character, to show that the witness was unworthy of belief.

Mr. GRAHAM objected to such a course, because the Coroner, in putting a witness on the stand, became responsible for his credibility.

The Coroner said he had examined some of the witnesses, as they had been procured for him by the Police. If the law compelled him to examine witnesses, he would adjourn the case for the purpose of examining the remainder.

Mr. DUNPHY considered that he had a right, through the Coroner, to show the bad character of the witness.

Mr. GRAHAM said it was not a trial, but merely an informal investigation to serve the requirements of the law. He had not pretended to examine the horse-dealers as he might have done.

Dr. SHINE remarked that the witnesses had not been examined nor procured by the Coroner.

Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. DUNPHY then argued the question on points of law, when the Coroner decided to allow the counsel to proceed.

Q.—How long have you worked at your business? A.—Since the 20th of last month; I have worked off and on since the shooting at my trade of engineer. Witness proceeded to give the dates of his various jobs, when counsel asked him if he had not registered under different names on the day of the shooting.

Mr. GRAHAM—I submit, Mr. Coroner, that this proceeding is entirely wrong. Here you call a witness, and because he happens to testify in favor of Mr. DONOHUE, you endeavor to prejudice the jury against him and his evidence.

Dr. SHINE—Mr. GRAHAM, these witnesses were not called by the Coroner.

Coroner FLYNN—They were summoned by the Police, to whom I gave blank subpœnas, and we call them as they appear on the blotter.

Mr. GRAHAM—But you call them here, and you produce them. The Police have no power to summon witnesses, except such as you give them. This proceeding is allowed to take greater latitude than is proper, if you are going to summon half a dozen men who happened to be in Mr. DONOHUE'S place, and because they testify in his favor, you go to work and pull them to pieces, in order to prejudice our case before the jury.

Coroner FLYNN—I do not know any of the witnesses, Mr. GRAHAM, and I only want to get at the truth.

Mr. GRAHAM—But you are not proceeding regularly, and I object to the whole proceeding.

Some further discussion ensued, and the witness was further questioned by Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DUNPHY and the jury.

He testified that he intended to persuade people to vote for Mr. NESBIT. He declined to say how many times he had been arrested, or that he had been in the State Prison, or that he was an escaped convict, because the questions were degrading to him, and because Mr. GRAHAM had objected to them; Mr. DONOHUE had asked him to be a witness; he was not an escaped convict; the man who fired the shot was outside the bar; he did not see Mr. DONOHUE behind the bar.

Mr. GRAHAM—I want it entered on the minutes that this witness was not summoned by me, and that I did not ask the Coroner to call him. I see that there has been an arrangement made by the opposite side in order to blacken Mr. DONOHUE. If I had been permitted to select the witnesses, I should have been content with Mr. DONOHUE alone. I would not have called State Prison people. It is a trap, and I see it very well.

Mr. DUMPHY—There is no trap, Sir. I would explain why I cross-examined the witness. I have here an anonymous letter received by Mr. SCANNELL to-day, which says——

Mr. GRAHAM—I object to your reading it, for he probably had it written to himself.

Mr. THOMAS DONOHUE, the accused, was then called and examined by his counsel. He testified that he resides at No. 343 East Eighteenth-street, and made the following statement: On that day I was behind the bar between the hours of 1 and 2; I am not positive as to the exact time. In the store there was a man named JAMES PORTER, who works in Fulton Market, MILES C. CONWAY, and EDWARD BARRETT, my barkeeper; there might have been one or two others; the door on Twenty-third-street opened; FLORENCE SCANNELL came in, followed by three or four men, and behind them was JOHN SCANNELL, with a crowd of others in a regular pile; FLORENCE had his hat on the back part of his head, and walked directly to the back room; neither he nor any of his party asked for drink or cigars, nor came to the bar; I have no recollection of telling FLORENCE not to go in there; there is no knob on the outside of the door; FLORENCE tried to open the door, and failing to do so, he turned toward Second-avenue when some one opened the door, and I said, "close that door;" immediately FLORENCE SCANNELL and three or four others jumped in and forced the door in; FLORENCE stepped to one side and said, "give it to the ——;" instantly they pulled from under their coats clubs roughly made from hay-sticks; I saw Mr. FLOOD and Mr. TINSMAN have clubs, and I saw them strike; when they commenced clubbing, I started to go down from behind the bar; as I turned round I heard a pistol-shot fired, and saw a man standing near the desk on the upper end of the bar, near Second-avenue; in his hand was a pistol raised as if to fire; he was a low-sized dark-complexioned man; he was with JOHN SCANNELL and had blocked up the avenue door; FLORENCE stood very near the center of the counter, as well as I can remember; it was ten or twelve feet from the room door, and was hitting somebody at the time; the bar-room is twenty-six feet long, and the back room is sixteen feet deep; the house is forty-three feet on Twenty-third-street and twenty-five on the avenue; I thought the shot was fired at me; I was behind the bar, walking toward the back room, in order to get out; FLORENCE stood a foot or so from the bar, with his face toward the back room; I had a pistol in my pocket, a four-barreled pistol, and I pulled it out from my hip or pistol pocket; I then heard another shot, and was wounded in the arm. [Witness exhibited the traces, at request of counsel.] It was only a few seconds after the first shot; as I passed toward the ice-box, a tall man, with a dark, round-topped hat, made a blow with a club at me; I then fired this pistol toward the back door, in order to disperse the crowd there so that I could get away, for they were shouting, "Kill DONOHUE, Kill DONOHUE;" as I passed the ice-box, the same man aimed another blow with his club, and knocked my hat off; as I got into the backroom, I heard several shots in rapid succession, and I heard something whiz past my ear as though a bullet passed; there was a man in front of me, and there was a tall man in the room at the hall-door, and he knocked down the man ahead of me, so that he fell with his head between the legs of a chair. [Witness here identified JOSEPH MARTINE as the man who fell.] As I jumped across the man that was down, the man at the door raised his club as if to strike me, when I pushed him away and he stumbled toward the window; I ran into the hall, and as I opened the door I was hit in the back, near the shoulders, with a club which had been thrown at me; I ran down Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, to the Station-house; I went there for protection; I told the Police that FLORENCE SCANNELL and a party had entered my place and attacked me, and I wanted them to send some men there for I was afraid my barkeeper would be killed; I did not enter any house to conceal myself, but went straight to the Station-house; I forgot to say that when I passed the ice-box I saw JOHN SCANNELL standing over the man that was down with a pistol in his hand a foot or so from his head; the man who was down I believe to be the witness, HOFFMAN; when I fired my pistol I aimed at no one in particular; I fired it to make room for my passage, as I feared my life was in danger; I believe my pistol-shot did not take effect on any one, as I fired it in such a way as to avoid hitting any one; I fired because I honestly believe it was the only way of saving my life.

Q.—Did not JOHN SCANNELL attack you in a stable?

Mr. DUNPHY objected.

Mr. GRAHAM stated that DONOHUE had been threatened and assaulted.

The WITNESS—Allow me to explain; I now carry a pistol, because I understood that JOHN SCANNELL carried a pistol and had threatened to shoot me on sight; he had a pistol taken from him yesterday.

Mr. GRAHAM—Well, go on and tell us how it occurred.

WITNESS—I was standing talking to Mr. HOLLAND, when he suddenly pushed me into his stable office, and I saw JOHN SCANNELL, who said, "Ah!" Mr. HOLLAND told him to go away; the next morning I applied to Justice DOWLING, who placed SCANNELL under bonds for a year; I believe my life is now in danger from JOHN SCANNELL, and I now carry a pistol at the advice of my counsel; FLORENCE SCANNELL shot JIMMY IRVING in my saloon, and he told me so; I was not present at the time, but both Mr. IRVING and FLORENCE told me so; FLORENCE also told me that he had fired five shots into IRVING'S body, as he lay on the sidewalk; that was five years ago; a few weeks before the November election, FLORENCE beat JOHNNY BURNES in my saloon, and tried to shoot him, and when I interfered he pointed the pistol at my breast; he then knocked BURNES senseless; when I left my store I handed my pistol to Mr. MCDONALD, in Twenty-second-street; it was loaded with ball then. This statement is true in every particular; I heard JOHN SCANNELL had a pistol with him on the last examination, and I saw Dr. SHINE send for an officer to protect me.

A question was then put whether the witness had obtained the appointment of MCDONALD to the Police, which led to an extended argument between counsel. Mr. GRAHAM said that he had a right to show by the witness that SCANNELL was a dangerous man, but to go into the private actions of people was entirely wrong. He was overruled by the Coroner, when the witness stated that he had a man named EDWARD DONNELLY appointed on the Police, but he was not the MCDONALD who took the pistol. He did not know that illegal registration was going on. He did not see FLORENCE SCANNELL when he fired the pistol. He was never arrested before. He had drawn pistols on other persons, one PETER GRAY. There was no feud between witness and deceased. This and other evidence was elicited under the protest of Mr. GRAHAM, who characterized the proceeding as illegal and without precedent, there being too much latitude afforded the Scannell party.

The case was then adjourned until today.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Deadly Assaults—Stabbing and Mayhem—Destitute Old Age—Arrest of Confidence Operators—Lesser Offenses and Accidents.

TIMOTHY ROURKE, a laborer living at No. 383 First-avenue, while at work yesterday at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, fell a distance of thirty feet, from a ladder, breaking his collar-bone and receiving other severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS BUTLER and JEREMIAH LYNCH, desperate characters, well known to the Police, yesterday made a deadly assault at the corner of Third-avenue and Eightieth-street, upon officer WILLIAM REID, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who was in uniform and upon duty, BUTLER almost biting off the small finger of REID'S right hand. The ruffians escaped at the time, but were soon after arrested by Capt. BYRNE, assisted by officers SHELLY and CONNELLY, and being arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court were committed for trial.

PETER BRETTY, a German, fifty-one years of age, living in Thirty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, during a fit of insanity yesterday morning, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a butcher-knife, and succeeded in inflicting a serious wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY DEAN was found sick and destitute, yesterday morning, in Cherry-street, and taken in charge by the Police. In answer to inquiries caused by her patriarchal appearance, she stated that she was one hundred years old, and that she had outlived home and friends. She was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

An affray occurred at an early hour yesterday morning at MYERS' dance-house, No. 8 James-street, during which GEORGE STEPHENS, a cook on the schooner *Zebra*, had his lip bitten off. All of the parties escaped before the arrival of the Police.

EDWARD MCGUIRE, a steam-boat hand, was found, early yesterday morning, at Pier No. 24 East River, with a severe wound in the forehead, which he said was the work of "Pop" CONNOLLY, of the Fourth Ward. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, where his wound was dressed. The assailant has not been arrested.

SIMON MCNAMARA, a vagrant, was found yesterday morning at the corner of Morris and Washington streets suffering from a severe cut on the head, which he had accidentally received. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Yesterday morning JOHN DIXON, of Second-avenue, and PETER SOMERS, who lives in Seventy-fourth-street, near First-avenue, got into an altercation while loading a cart with bricks, and DIXON, assaulting the other with a knife, stabbed him twice in the right thigh, both wounds being severe. The assailant was arrested by Officer BLANKGY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, and the wounded man was taken home by his friends. DIXON, being subsequently arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Superintendent JOURDAN'S order for the arrest of confidence men is being rigidly enforced, and yesterday two well-known operators, named GEO. ENGLISH and JOHN RESIGUE, were arrested by Officer FREEMAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, at the pier of the California steamers, and sent by Capt. THORNE before the Superintendent, by whose direction their photographs were secured for the Rogues' Gallery. They made a strenuous resistance, however, to the operation, one of them going so far as to demolish a photographic machine by a kick, and the coveted pictures were not secured without a great expenditure of time and trouble.

Several counterfeit $2 and $10 Westchester County National Bank notes were found in the possession of JOHN BRANDON, of No. 109 Broome-street, on Wednesday night. He was held for examination before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in $500 bail.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 638 East Thirteenth-street on the body of M SPECHT, a child who died from the effects of scalds accidentally received on Saturday last, in consequence of the upsetting of a can of boiling coffee upon her.

Three skulls and a quantity of other human remains were yesterday found in the City Hall Park by the laborers in digging a trench. An investigation proved that the park had formerly been a cemetery, and that the bones were the remains of interments in a by-gone age. They were removed to the Morgue.

A letter from the "office of the Society for the Prevention of Infanticide, No. 92 Chatham-street," signed "M. A. LEVY, Corresponding Secretary," was received at the Coroners' Office yesterday, alleging that a woman was lying in a dangerous condition in Eighty-second-street from the effects of malpractice. The Society was unknown at the Coroners' Office, but the case will be investigated.

THEODORE MAXWELL, of No. 70 Greenwich-street, became engaged on Wednesday evening in a quarrel with FREDERICK BAURLE, a German, who keeps a saloon at the same address, and during the quarrel the latter cut THEODORE on the hand with a knife. A charge of felonious assault was made against BAURLE at the Tombs, and he was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

CATHARINE O'CONNOR yesterday made a charge against MARK LANIGAN of seduction before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, but the accused sternly denied all the allegations, and offered to prove that the complainant was a woman of known immoral character. MARK gave bail to appear today at 2 o'clock, when, he says, he will produce witnesses to support his assertions, the Magistrate having allowed him that interval of time to furnish the necessary evidence.

PETER LARSEN, a German immigrant, now of No. 119 Washington-street, on Wednesday evening gave to THEODORE JOHNSEN, a Dane, a check for his trunk, then lying at the emigrant depot, with directions for its delivery. The trunk contained $100 in coin and $50 in clothing; but as it was not delivered as directed LARSEN caused the arrest of JOHNSEN, who, on being taken to the Tombs, was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge of stealing the property.

Detective TULLY, of the Central Police Office, yesterday arrested FREDERICK LAUBERGER, a German photographer, on the charge of attempting to extort money from Mrs. ELIZA KINGHOFFER, of No. 537 Broome-street. The prisoner had sent a number of letters to Mrs. KINGHOFFER, demanding $500 for the preservation of the secret of some practices in which he alleged she had been connected. Acting under the advice of the detective, Mrs. KINGHOFFER appeared to agree to his demand, and yesterday morning FREDERICK called on her to receive the money. TULLY was then introduced to him as a friend of the lady, and from his hands LAUBERGER received a quantity of marked money, for which he gave a receipt in English and German. He was then arrested, taken to the Central Office, and searched in the presence of witnesses, when the marked money was found in his possession. The prisoner was then taken to the Tombs and committed for trial at the Special Sessions, where, a short time after, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

Report of the Auditing Committee—Unsafe Piers—A Little Affair with the Street Contractor.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday. Mr. WOOD presented the report of the Auditing Committee, which stated that sixteen bills, amounting in the aggregate to $2,605 25, for sundry repairs and other expenses, had been examined and found correct. The report was accepted.

The Secretary, Mr. RICHARD M. HENRY, then read a letter from Mr. FOX, of FOX, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Atlantic Coast Mail Steam-ship Company, asking that the water around Pier No. 36 North River, held by them at an annual rental of $8,000 from this Department, be dredged at the expense of the Department, and also that the firm be refunded $1,200 which it was obliged to pay for the dredging of the north side of the pier last Fall, occasioned by the filling up of the same when the south side of Pier No. 37 was dredged by the City a short time previous. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee. Another letter was read from the President of the Washington Ice Company asking that the corporate authorities assume and pay the rent of that portion of the pier at the foot of Charles-street now occupied by the Public Bath, and for which the Company was subject to a rent of $1,000 per annum. This was also referred to the Executive Committee.

E. KEISER, Superintendent of the East District, reported that the piers at the foot of West Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh streets, were in an unsafe condition, the planking being broken in several places, rendering it dangerous for the teams which were daily obliged to pass over them; also, that there were many incumbrances on them, such as wooden buildings and sheds. It was ordered that the Superintendent make a formal report of their condition and the names of the owners of the incumbrances.

The communication of the Corporation Counsel, RICHARD O'GORMAN, relative to the dumping of street sweepings and refuse on certain docks and piers, was placed on file, as was also the offer of Mr. VON HIPPLE, Civil Engineer, to make a minute survey of the water-front of the City.

The offer of the agent of the present occupants of Pier No. 19, East River, to co-operate with the Department in rebuilding it, was referred to the Superintendent.

The report of Mr. TURNER, setting forth the very dangerous condition of Piers Nos. 24 and 37, East River, from which ten steamers ply daily, carrying a large number of passengers who risk life and limb in attempting to go to and from the boats, was read, and a motion made to order the erection of a gangway platform on one side, with a railing to facilitate matters for pedestrians, was carried.

Commissioner WOOD here stated that he had visited Pier No. 31, East River, and noticed its horrible and filthy condition, and read the letter ordering Street Contractor BROWN to remove the dirt there accumulated. Mr. BROWN'S answer and non-compliance with this order being also read and known to him, Mr. WOOD offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, No attention has been paid by the Street Contractor BROWN and his associates to the order of the Board dated July 16, 1870, desiring them to remove immediately the dirt and refuse accumulated on Pier No. 31 East River; therefore

Resolved, That complaint be made in the Court having jurisdiction in such matters against Street Contractor J. L. BROWN and his associates, unless the dirt and refuse accumulated on Pier No. 31 East River be removed on or before July 31, 1870.

On motion of Mr. HENRY it was ordered that the Secretary be ordered to notify all parties having any property or incumbrances on any dock or pier not rented by them to remove the same at once. This motion was suggested by the fact that so many complaints of this character had been made by the Inspectors and the non-compliance with these officers' requests for their removal on the part of those to whom the incumbrances belonged. The Commissioners here went into Executive Session.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 21, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Six first-class dwellings, north side of Sixtieth-street, 95 feet east of Third-avenue, 20 by 50, basement and three stories; ROBERT MORRISON, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, east side of Fifth-avenue, 50 feet south of Sixty-third-street, 25 by 70, basement and four stories; WM. H. RAYNOR and WM. R. STEWART, owners.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Forty-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 62, four stories; CATHARINE HOLT, owner.

One tenement, south side of Seventy-ninth-street, 144 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; THOMAS CARVLIN, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 23 by 87, two stories and attic; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, east side of Eighth-avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 25 by 40, basement and one story; WM. MEYER, owner.

Four stores and tenements, south-west corner of Second-avenue and Eighty-second-street, 20 by 50, four stories; C. BREEL, owner;

Three stores and tenements, north side of Carmine-street, 355 west of Bedford-street, 34 and 29.5 by 98 and 80, five stories; JAMES GILMORE, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 325 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; JOHN DAVIS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 344 West Thirty-eighth-street, 25 by 54, four stories; MICHAEL BISCHOFF, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Sixteenth-street, 63 feet east of Avenue B, 28 by 42, five stories; B. GREEN, owner.

One store and tenement, south-west corner of Seventy-eighth-street and First-avenue, 25 by 60, four stories; THOMAS FOY, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 26 by 30, three stories; PHILIP WESTENFELDER, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 328 West Sixteenth-street, 25 by 42, five stories; R. A. GREGORY, owner.

One engine and boiler-room, south side of Seventeenth-street, 240 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 27 by 18⅛, one story; Manhattan Gas-light Company, owners.

One office, No. 135 Laurens-street, 25 by 19, two stories; HADDEN & GEDNEY, owners.

One shop, south side of Forty-second-street, 200 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 25 by 75, two stories; GEORGE CARY, owner.

Two stables, north side of Fiftieth-street, 350 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 25 by 74, two stories; A. TENNEY and W. D. JUDSON, owners.

One stable and dwelling for coachman, south side of Fiftieth-street, 75 feet from Madison-avenue, 28 by 90, two stories and attic; JAMES H. INGERSOLL, owner.

One stable, No. 22 Eldridge-street, 25 by 18, one story; WAGNER & PFEIFF, owners.

One stable, No. 163 Charles-street, rear, 22 by 31, two stories; RUFUS S. KING, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, No. 537 West Thirty-ninth-street, 24 by 16, two stories; PATRICK MCDONOUGH, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	34	Tenement-houses	3
Brown-stone fronts	10	Stores and tenements	11
Brick fronts	23	Engine and boiler house	1
Frame building	1	Office	1
First-class dwellings	11	Shop	1
Second-class dwelling	1	Stables	5

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 21, 1870, the following buildings have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Unsafe Church.—Bloomingdale Church, east side Boulevard, 40 feet north of Sixty-eighth-street, side and rear walls; H. MITCHEL, trustee.

Unsafe Walls.—Nos. 60, 62 and 64 Chatham-street, rear walls, SAMUEL & HOFFMAN, owners; No. 186 Second-avenue, rear wall and extension, ELIZABETH GREGORY, owner; No. 211 Thompson-street, north-west corner, rear wall cracked, M. & S. STERNBERGER, owners; No. 211 East Eleventh-street, west wall, ELIZABETH A. JOHNSON, owner; building north side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh-street, 100 feet east of Broadway, basement wall, MICHAEL MARLEY, owner; No. 476 Pearl-street, front wall, A. I. DELATOUR, owner; Nos. 17, 19 and 21 Laurens-street, walls generally, City property; No. 3 Mulberry-street, front wall bulged out, MEYER RASENSHAL, owner; No. 227 Avenue A, walls bulged out, D. LOUIS F. SCHULTZE, owner.

Unsafe Floors.—No. 82 Catherine-street, MARY T. DOUGHERTY, owner; Nos. 17, 19 and 21 Laurens-street, City property; No. 476 Pearl-street, A. I. DELATOUR, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.—No. 421 Cherry-street, MICHAEL DERAN, owner; No. 27 Suffolk-street, W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANKS, owners; No. 338 East Thirty-third-street, LOEW BROTHERS, agents.

The New United States District-Attorney.

United States District-Attorney DAVIS assumed the duties of his new office yesterday. It is expected that he will make numerous changes in his department, but it is impossible to say with any certainty what they will be, for a few days to come, as the resignations which have been tendered him have not yet been accepted. Judge PIERREPONT and his assistants, Messrs. STANLEY, PURDY, JACKSON, B. K. PHELPS and SIMONS have resumed practice as private lawyers. It is probable that Messrs. EMERSON, DOWLING, PHELPS and HAYES will be retained in their present positions.

Alleged Bounty Fraud.

FREDERICK R. SWIFT, a lawyer and claim agent, doing business at No. 258 Broadway, and who has already been sent to the Grand Jury five times on charges of having defrauded soldiers of their bounty money, was before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, charged with having defrauded ARTHUR COSGROVE of $50 bounty money. The evidence showed that a number of blank receipts had been signed by COSGROVE, the entire amount of which was $155, notwithstanding that COSGROVE'S claim against the Government was only $100. The signatures to some of them the plaintiff swore were forged. Mr. WILLIS, counsel for the defense, moved for the discharge of his client, on the grounds that he had a perfect right to enter into any contract with COSGROVE, notwithstanding that the statute limits the compensation of an attorney or claim agent for the services in such transactions to $10; that he was, throughout this affair governed by the terms of a previous contract, and that consequently he committed no misdemeanor.

Commissioner SHIELDS stated that he would review all the evidence in the case, and render his decision on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The New Collector in Charge—Appointments.

Visitors to the Custom-house, yesterday, missed the graceful presence of Mr. GRINNELL, but found seated in his chair the no less pleasant and genial gentleman, Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, who had taken control as the Collector of the Port that morning. The business went on as usual—PETER, the colored door-keeper, was at his post, and indeed there was no change in any of the attachés. Mr. TERWILIGER, the Collector's Private Secretary, was acting as the chief executive officer, and promptly dispatched all business that came up for consideration. Mr. MURPHY welcomed his friends, of whom there were many, who called to congratulate him upon his accession. He did not seem to be troubled in the least with the cares of his new position. His bondsmen are: Hon. Geo. Opdyke, banker; Levi P. Morton, banker; John Hoey, of Adams Express; Solon Humphreys, of G. D. Morgan & Co., and Samuel B. White, cashier of the Grocers' Bank, who have each qualified in $40,000.

The first appointment made by Collector MURPHY was that of JAMES TERWILIGER, Esq., as Special Deputy Collector and Private Secretary. TIMOTHY GRIFFITHS was appointed an Inspector of Customs.

The Celle Suicide at Paterson, N. J.

Mr. CHARLES CELLE, whose attempt at suicide was noted in the TIMES of a few days since, died yesterday at Paterson, N. J. The statement of the Press that he was a burglar is wholly without foundation in fact, and was based solely upon the declarations of the deceased during the fit of insanity in which he terminated his life. He was very respectably connected, and was a man of some means.

Commissioners of Emigration.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday afternoon, Dr. D. H. REIDEL was appointed Resident Physician for the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island; N. A. JACKSON was appointed Treasurer to the Commission, vice J. O. WHEELER, removed; and CHARLES W. GENET was appointed assistant book-keeper, vice FITZPATRICK, removed. The semi-monthly statement shows the number of alien passengers to July 14 to have been 136,075; arrived since, to July 21, 5,683; total, 141,758. To same date in 1869, 159,019. Balance in bank Jan. 1, $79,371 66; aggregate receipts since to July 14, $355,976 03; received to July 21, for commutation, &c., $8,382 50; total in bank, $443,730 19. Disbursements to July 14, $398,459 46. Balance on hand, $45,270 73.

Base-Ball—Champion of Jersey City vs. Athletic of Brooklyn.

An interesting contest took place yesterday on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, between the Champion Club, of Jersey City, and the Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, the result of which was a well-earned victory for the New-Jersey players, whose superior fielding won them the game, though they were out-batted and played with a short nine, they being minus the services of their pitcher, WILLIS. The game opened favorably for the Champions, the score at the close of the third inning standing 17 to 16 in their favor. In the next three innings, too, they still further improved their position. In the last three innings, however, the Athletics had the best of it, but their rally was too late to be of service. Where they lost ground was in allowing their adversaries to secure first base nine times by error, the Champions only being charged with doing the same thing twice. We give the batting score below. The game was creditably umpired, and it was played in a very friendly spirit.

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	CHAMPION.	O.	R.
Wiggins, c. f.	3	5	C. Clark, 1st b.	3	5
Proctor, 3d b.	5	6	Openshaw, r. f.	1	1
Noonan, c	4	7	McMahon, 2d b.	3	3
Booth, 2d b	4	5	B. Clark, 3d b.	2	3
Ireland, s. s.	1	1	Collins, c.	3	3
Bennett, l. f.	1	2	Platt, p.	0	0
Richardson, 1st b.	4	4	Brown, c. f.	4	7
Bond, p.	2	2	F. Beakes, l. f.	2	12
Naylor, r. f.	1	1	A. Beakes, s. s.	2	4
Total	25	33	Total	22	37

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	4	3	9	1	0	1	0	5	0—33
Champion	6	4	7	1	5	3	0	0	0—36

Umpire—Mr. PRICE, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.

A GRAND BENEFIT MATCH IN AUGUST.

We learn that a grand match has been arranged for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. PICCOT, to be played on the Union Ground, Brooklyn, on Aug. 4. The contesting players will be picked nines of Brooklyn and New-York. FERGUSON and CUMMINGS to catch and pitch for Brooklyn, and C. MILLS and WOLTERS for New-York, with players from the Star and Eckford Clubs, and the Mutual and Union to support them.

A GALA TIME NEXT WEEK.

The coming week the noted champion amateurs, the Pastimes, of Baltimore, will visit New-York to play the leading clubs. They are to have a reception at the hands of the amateur clubs of this City and Brooklyn.

Cricket—Willow vs. St. George.

The crack club of Brooklyn will meet the St. George first eleven at Hudson City, for the first time this season, to-morrow, on which occasion an excellent display of cricket may be expected. The St. George eleven will present Messrs. Cooper, Bance, Cater, Lancey Stead, Bowring, Gordon, Fawcett, Wood, Haughton, Moran and Noxley. The Willows will play Sleigh, Jardine, Jackson, Clirehugh, Lusk, Sprague, Holland, Fillmer, Hutchings, Davis and Eastwood. As it will be but a one day's match, play will commence early.

The second eleven of the New-York and the St. George Clubs will play July 28 on the grounds foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Bardy, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Somers vs. Adams.	68—Bowne vs. Hough.
28—Erie Railway Co. vs. Drew.	80—Bartlett vs. Chase.
32—Robbins vs. Erie R. R. Co.	124—Kierstell vs. Orange & Alexandria R. R.
33—Robbins vs. Erie R. R. Co.	130—Bennino vs. Isaacs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 21.

By Judge Brady.

Ernest Ohl vs. Charles Guntzer; motion granted.

Bennett vs. Creamer; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 21.

By Judge Jones.

Rainford vs. Royal Insurance Company; judgment for defendant on merits, with costs to be paid out of the estate of George S. Rainford, deceased. Defendant's attorney will engross the draft findings and present them for signature. The draft findings will be found with the Clerk.

Nimmons vs. Tappan; see memorandum as to settlement of bill of exceptions.

Colt vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; case settled and ordered to be filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 21.

By Judge Larremore.

Sherman vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted and cause referred to G. M. Spier, Esq.

Crowley vs. Carlin; motion granted.

Agostino vs. Torre; motion granted.

NOTICE.—During the remainder of the July Term Chambers will be held from 10½ A. M. to 12 M. No Court will be held on Saturdays during vacation.

By order of the Court.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81 C... 112⅝	100 Mariposa Mining. 6
38,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	80 Wells-Fargo Ex... 14⅛
new..........s3. 107⅝	5 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 43
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.. 107⅝	10 Adams Express... 66
25,000 do..........s3. 107⅝	100 Erie Railway...... 22
8,000 do..........b3. 108	100 do.......... 22⅛
50,000 do..........b30. 108⅛	25 Erie Railway Pf.. 44⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.. 106¾	200 Harlem...bet call. 134
35,000 do..........b3. 106¾	600 Reading..bet. call. 95⅛
9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c. 61⅛	300 do.......... 95⅜
2,000 do.......... 61⅛	700 do.......... 95⅛
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 60⅛	1,300 L. S. & M. S.... 92⅛
86,000 do.......... 60⅛	200 do..........b30. 92⅜
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 30	10 do.......... 93
10,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 89⅛	100 do.......... 92⅝
1,000 do.......... 89½	200 do...bet. call. 92½
10,000 do.......... 89	800 do.......... 92⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.	2,000 do.......... 92¼
Jo. Iss.......... 89	600 do.......... 92⅛
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M... 95	100 Mich. Cen. R...... 118
5,000 Cen. Pa. R. G. bds 83	100 Clev. & Pitts. R... 106
12,000 Un. P. R. 1st M. 80	100 Chi. & N. W. R.. 82¾
5,000 do..........b30. 80	50 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 85⅜
5,000 do.......... 79¾	600 do.......... 85⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st 98	10 do...bet. call. 85
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 92	800 Chi, & R. I. R..... 112⅛
35 Continental Bank. 96	200 do..........s3. 112⅝
98 Ocean Bank...... 89	700 do.......... 112¾
100 do..........b. c. 40⅜	50 Mil. & St. Paul R. 60⅛
100 do..........b30 41⅛	800 do.......... 60⅝
200 do.......... 40⅜	300 do....bet. call. 60⅜
300 do.......... 40⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 76¾
20 N.Y.C. & H. R.R. 94¾	600 do...bet. call. 76⅛
200 do....bet. call 94¾	100 Tol., Wab. & W. R. 50⅜
100 do.......... 94⅜	200 do.......... 50⅛
100 do.......... 94⅛	100 Pitts., Ft. W. Chi.,
1,400 do.......... 94	Guart'd.......... 93
300 do.......... 94¼	120 do.......... 92⅛
700 do.......... 94	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 34⅛
900 do.......... 93¾	200 do. bet. call. c. 34½
3,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 77¾	50 Chi. & A. bet. call. 114¾
200 West. Union Tel.. 34¾	20 Del. Lack. & W. R. 105⅛
110 Pacific M. S. S. Co. 41	50 St. Lo. & I. M. R.. 48
10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Cfts. 89⅝	50 Dubuque & S.C.R. 102
10,000 do.......... 89	100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 18¾
25 D. & H. Can'l. Co. 120	

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C... 112⅝	200 Reading R.... b.c. 95¾
10,000 do.......... 112¾	7 Mich. Cen. R....... 118¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 108¾	200 L. S. & Mich. S. R. 92¼
35,000 do.......... 108¾	300 do.......... b.c. 92¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 108¾	500 do.......... 92
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 107¾	200 do.......... 92¾
85,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67, b3. 107¾	100 C. & N. W...... b.c. 82¾
20,000 do.......... 107⅝	100 C. & N.W. Pf. b.c. 85¾
20,000 do.......... 107⅝	400 Chi. & R. I. R..... 112¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 108	20 do.......... 113
14,000 U. S. 6s Cur...... 110¼	100 P., F.W.&C.Gar'd. 92¾
20,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.. 106⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. R..... 60¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 59¾	300 do.......... 60¾
2,000 do.......... 59¾	30 do.......... 61
25,000 do.......... 59¾	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 67¾
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 75¾	300 Tol., W. & W...... 50¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s.... 89	200 do.......... b.c. 50
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 84	50 Chic. & A. Scrip.. 108¼
1,000 Harlem 1st.... 101⅛	400 Del., L. & W. R.... 105
100 W. U. Tel...... b.c. 34	200 do.......... 104¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 94	100 Morris & Ess. R.. 88¾
100 do.......... s30 93¾	15 do.......... 88¾
100 do.......... s60 93¾	300 C., C. & I. C. R.... 18¾
300 do... bet. call 93¾	100 do.......... 18¾
300 do.......... 93¾	200 Ohio & M. R... b.c. 34½
10,000 N.Y.C.&H.C.b.c 88¾	100 Pacific Mail.. b.c. 40¾

THURSDAY, July 21—P. M.

In the Gold Room today the War fires evidently required fresh fuel. There was no keeping up the excitement through the forenoon above 121½ ⅌ cent., and after Bank hours, in the absence of exciting cable news, the sales dropped to 120¼@120@119¼@119⅞ ⅌ cent. The speculation for a day or two past has been in a somewhat precarious condition. The operators for higher figures than 125 ⅌ cent. since Monday noon, have had little or no encouragement in the War news from the other side, and none at all in the shipments of Gold or demand for Exchange from this side. The shipments of the week, which will no doubt prove about the largest of the season on the War excitement, are comparatively unimportant to the large supply of Gold on, or available to, the market. The worst effects of War upon the French and English Funds, and by sympathy upon United States 5-20s, have already been felt. The next question relates to the endurance of the War. If the struggle should be continued after the first great clash of arms between the belligerents, against all attempts at mediation by the other Powers of Europe, our American markets would, of course, have to adjust themselves to a positive War footing; but if, as we are inclined to believe will prove to be the case, European mediation should stop the War after such battle—and, as we write this afternoon, there is a bare possibility that, to use a Hibernianism, it may be stopped before it begins—the reaction against Gold and in favor of our Public Funds would be more rapid than the influence in the opposite direction at the breaking out of the trouble.

The shipments of Gold Coin yesterday, as we reported on the eve of the sailing of Wednesday's steamers, amounted to about $2,500,000. By the extra Cunarder today they are about $1,000,000. By the steamers on Saturday next they may reach $2,500,000, making six millions for the week, which will about tell the story of the first pressing or peremptory demands to remit Gold to the other side in consequence of the War troubles. Aside from these demands, which affect the Bankers rather than the Importers, who are easy in their finances, and have no belief in the continuance of high Gold, we discover no signs of continued extraordinary shipments of Gold beyond the 1st of August.

The changes in Money in the great capitals of France and England, since the War cloud, have been announced by Cable. The Bank of France has gone up from 2½ to 3½ ⅌ cent. per annum; the Bank of England from 3 to 3½ ⅌ cent. per annum. These slight alterations are by no means significant of any very grave apprehension either in Paris or London as to the financial effect of the War. They rather point to the belief among the great Money authorities of the two capitals that the War, however formidable at the outset, is not likely to be a prolonged fight. Another fact bearing upon the change in the Bank of England is that money outside the Bank is abundant, and was lending freely yesterday at 2½ ⅌ cent. This Street rate, so to speak, may possibly go higher on the change at the Bank, but there seems little reason to doubt that the market in London is to remain easy for some time to come, unless in the possible contingency that England herself may be drawn into the War.

In our own Money Market there is already some abatement of the demand which sprung up at the beginning of the week. Except to carry over Gold balances, the rates are 5 ⅌ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on other Stock collateral, and the offerings easy. On Gold 7 ⅌ cent. was again paid, and in some instances an extra consideration until to-morrow.

The Stock Exchange was a fraction easier in the forenoon on the Public Funds, but the market closed somewhat steadier at the close of business. The Southern State Bonds were better than yesterday, and the Pacific Railway Gold Mortgages attracted orders in consequence of the low quotations of yesterday. The Centrals advanced to 84 ⅌ cent., and there was a demand for these and some other of the Gold Mortgages on the decline caused by the suspicion that orders may come to sell for European account.

The offers to sell United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund at noon today amounted to $4,073,250, of which $1,000,000 Bonds, offered by Messrs. LOUNSBERY & FANSHAW, at the cheapest figures, were accepted, and 107@107.20 ⅌ cent. and accrued interest. The following were the offers in gross:

OFFERS, JULY 21, TO SELL U. S. 5-20s.

Geo. F. Baker, Cashier.	Bates & Brown.
$40,000 '65, c., n.......107.57	$5,000 '64.......107.84
8,000 '67, r.......107.57	3,550 '64.......108.09
12,000 '67, c.......107.57	M. A. Platt.
32,000 '63, c.......107.57	31,000 '65.......107.61
800 '62, r.......107.57	32,000 '65.......107.62
450 '64, r.......107.57	33,000 '65.......107.63
4,000 '65, c., o.......107.57	34,000 '65.......107.64
25,000 '67, c.......108.30	35,000 '65.......107.65
50,000 '68, c.......108.30	36,000 '65.......107.66
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	37,000 '65.......107.67
59,500 '65, c., n.......107.93	38,000 '65.......107.68
20,000 '64, r.......107.60	24,000 '65.......107.69
13,500 '62, c.......107.60	28,750 '62.......107.21
6,000 '67, r.......107.60	650 '65, o.......107.21
1,000 '68, r.......107.60	65,900 65, n.......107.21
J. S. Stanton.	50,200 '67.......107.21
20,000 '65, o.......107	6,000 '64.......107.21
20,000 '62.......108	19,000 '64.......107.21
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	11,000 '65, o.......107.39
10,000 '62.......107.56	12,000 '65, o.......107.40
10,000 '64.......107.50	13,000 '65, o.......107.41
13,500 '65, n.......107.60	14,000 '65, o.......107.42
15,000 '65, n.......107.66	15,000 '65, o.......107.43
51,500 '65, n.......108	16,000 '65, o.......107.44
D. W. Berdan, Manager.	17,000 '65, o.......107.45
20,000 '65, c.......107.59	18,000 '65, o.......107.46
20,000 '65, c.......107.69	13,500 '65, o.......107.47
8,000 '65, c.......107.70	19,000 '65.......107.48
2,000 '62.......107.50	20,000 '65.......107.49
Marx & Co.	21,000 '65.......107.50
50,000 '65, c., n.......107.35	22,000 '65.......107.51
50,000 '65, c., n.......107.36	23,000 '65.......107.52
Vermilye & Co.	24,000 '65.......107.53
147,350 '62, r.......107.52	25,000 '65.......107.54
43,000 '65, r., o.......107.52	26,000 '65.......107.55
75,600 '65, r., n.......107.52	27,000 '65.......107.56
10,000 '64, r.......107.52	28,000 '65.......107.57
186,000 '62, c.......107.52	29,000 '65.......107.58
15,000 '64, c.......107.52	30,000 '65.......107.59
254,000 '65, c., o.......107.52	6,000 '65.......107.60
269,050 '65, c., n.......107.52	W. T. Hatch & Son.
Ed. Sweet & Co.	66,400 '67, c.......107.58
3,000 '62, c.......107.61	21,100 '65, c., n.......107.58
25,000 '62, c.......107.81	550 '62, c.......107.58
10,000 '64, c.......107.61	500 '64, c.......107.58
5,000 '64, c.......107.59	400 '65, c., o.......107.58
25,000 '65, c., n.......107.63	White.
25,000 '65, c., n.......107.66	1,000 '62, r.......107.95
25,000 '65, c., n.......107.71	1,000 '65, r.......107.95
25,000 '65, c., n.......107.72	6,800 '65, c., o.......107.95
25,000 '67, c.......107.83	900 '65, r., n.......107.95
25,000 '67, c.......107.85	8,200 '65, c., n.......107.95
25,000 '67, c.......107.87	8,500 '67, c.......107.95
25,000 '67, c.......107.89	3,500 '68, c.......107.95
5,000 '67, r.......107.58	Baker & Kitchen.
2,000 '64, r.......107.58	150,000 '65, c., n.......107.77
1,400 '62, c.......107.46	Lounsbery & Fanshaw.
3,400 '65, n.......107.46	38,000 '62, r.......107.20
500 '68, c.......107.46	50,000 '65, r., n.......107.12
6,400 '67, c.......107.46	912,000 '65, c., n.......107.
2,000 '67, r.......107.46	C. P. Bailey.
S. T. Russell & Co.	50,000 '67.......108.40
10,000 '65, c., n.......107.90	
10,000 '65, c., n.......107.87	$4,073,250

In the Railway market there was a failure of some importance reported as connected with the recent *Bull* account in Lake Shore Stock, which caused a momentous decline in that Stock, after 2 o'clock, to about 90 ⅌ cent. The price subsequently reached to 91 ⅌ cent. The New-York and Western Roads were otherwise fairly supported, although the prevailing disposition was to caution among buyers, and there was a want of buoyancy in the speculation, of which the *Bearish* interest took advantage to sell for a further decline, though on a moderate scale. We should report of the general market a decided hesitation on both sides the account to await further news from the troubles in Europe.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 21.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅞	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅞	107⅝
American Gold Coin	121⅞	119⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	58⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	94	93¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89	88⅝
Reading Railroad	96	95
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅜	112⅜
North-western Common	83	82½
North-western Preferred	85⅝	85
Pacific Mail Company	40⅜	40½
St. Paul Preferred	76½	76
St. Paul Common	60⅝	60
Lake Shore	92⅝	90½
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼	34½
New-Jersey Central	101½	101¼
Toledo and Wabash	50½	49

The Customs Duties paid into the Treasury Office today amount to $705,000. The prospects of a good Fall trade are in no sense changed by the European war troubles, although some apprehensions are expressed as to a scarcity of certain descriptions of Goods should the war be protracted beyond the 1st of September.

After the experience of yesterday in offering Gold to the highest bidders under seal, without finding takers, the Secretary of the Treasury would be justified, while the price of Gold keeps up to or above 120 ⅌ cent., in executing his orders by private sale. We do not know that he is desirous of availing of the recent advance to sell extra sums of Gold out of his present large surplus, but if he should feel so disposed he would be clearly justified in directing the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to take advantage of the open market.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 21.

Gold receipts	$376,256 34
Gold payments	1,338,628 19
Gold balance	71,175,244 73
Currency receipts	1,223,125 85
Currency payments	653,702 23
Currency balance	12,497,884 26
Customs	705,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881 ... 112⅛	5-20 coup., 1867 ... 107⅝
6 ⅌ ct. coup., 1881 ... 112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868 ... 107⅝
5-20 coup., 1862 ... 108⅝	10-40 registered ... 108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864 ... 108⅛	10-40 coupon ... 108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865 ... 108⅛	6s Currency ... 110
5-20 coup., n. i., '65 ... 107⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex.coup 61½	Illinois coup. 6s, 1886... 100
Tennessee 6s, new bds 60	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879... 100
Virginia 6s, ex.coupon 63	Illinois War Loan... 100
Virginia 6s, new bds... 60	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent... 100
Georgia 7s, new bds... 92½	Michigan 6 ⅌ cent. '73 97
North Carolina 6s, old 47	Michigan 6 ⅌ cent. '78 97
N. C. Fund'g Act '68... 33	Michigan 6 ⅌ cent. '83 97
N. C. new bonds... 30	Michigan 7 ⅌ cent. '78. 100
N. C. Special Tax... 23½	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct. W. Ln 100
S. C. new bonds... 75½	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '72. 106
Mo. 6s H. & St. J. is... 89	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '73. 106
Louisiana 6s... 68	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '74. 106
Connecticut 6s... 100	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '75. 106
Rhode Island 6s... 100	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '77. 106
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent. 1881... 100	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '78. 106
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent. 1886... 103	N. Y. 5s Canal L., '74. 100
Illinois Canal Bs. 1870. 100	N. Y. 5s Canal L., '75. 100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 90	Del. L. & West. 1st... 98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est... 88	Gt. West. 1st, '88... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 88	Gt. West. 2d, '93... 82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76... 102½	Gal. & Chic. 2d... 95
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76. 102½	Chic., R. I. & Pac... 95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76... 102½	Morris & Essex 1st... 102
Erie 1st Ext... 95	N. J. Cen. New Bds.. 102½
Erie 1st ind... 97	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st. 102
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79... 96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 97½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 84	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 88
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 78½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d... 98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 59	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 76
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85. 104	Chic. & Alton S. F... 97
Harlem 1st... 101½	Chic. & Alton Inc... 95
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.. 100	Ohio & Miss. 1st... 95
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs... 92½	Penin. R. R. Bds... 95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st. 110	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds. 89½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d... 101½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 95
Pac. R 7s, guar. by Mo. 95	Mil. & St. P. 1st... 91½
Cen. Pac. Bds... 88	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d 86
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 84	Chic. & Mil. 1st... 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70... 110	Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 81½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 87	Col., C. & Ind. 2d... 72
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.. 77	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 83
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 94	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 83
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 95½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s... 97
H. & St. Jos. L. G't's. 108	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York... 137	Importers' & Traders'. 155
Mechanics'... 134	Park... 156
Union... 124	Manuf. & Merchants' 100
America... 147	Ninth National... 111
City... 205	Tenth National... 127
Phenix... 107	Oriental... 165
Tradesmen's... 150	Gold Exchange... 57
Mechanics' & Traders' 120	Del. & Hudson Canal. 118
Seventh Ward... 108	Pennsylvania Coal... 221
State of New-York... 110	Western Union Tel.. 34¼
Commerce... 124	Quicksilver Mining... 5¾
Ocean... 86	Quicksilver Preferred 9
Mercantile... 126	Mariposa Mining... 6
Bank of the Republic. 120	Mariposa Preferred... 11⅝
Bank of N. America.. 107	Boston Water Power. 15¾
Hanover... 104	Adams Express... 65¾
Irving... 115	Wells-Fargo Express. 14
East River... 112	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2¾
Market... 124	American Express... 43¾
Nassau... 107	U. S. Express... 44
Shoe and Leather... 165	M. U. Express... 13
Continental... 95	Pacific Mail... 40¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 21.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¼	100½
City 6s, new	101¼	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	115¾	116
Pennsylvania Central	114¾	115
Reading	95	95¼
Lehigh Valley	57½	57⅝
Cattawissa Preferred	35¾	36
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅜	27½
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	33	33¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE DESIRE TO RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. Pamphlets with full information furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO., Corner Wall and Nassau sts., N. Y.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ NOTICE.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid that day on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., Financial Agents of this Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE AT NINETY, BY WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	39	Leather, sides	10,335
Cotton, bales	724	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Copper, bbls	75	Oil-cake, pks	1,993
Copper, cakes	442	Cut-meats, pks	129
Eggs, bbls	874	Lard, tcs	151
Flour, bbls	11,918	Stearine, tcs	57
Wheat, bushels	115,284	Butter, pkgs	1,855
Corn, bushels	129,259	Cheese, boxes	11,388
Oats, bushels	30,794	Tobacco, hhds	126
Malt, bushels	640	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	90
Hemp, bales	8	Whisky, bbls	379
Hops, bales	24	Wool, bales	1,944
Hides, No.	745	Spelter, slabs	312
Hides, bales	403	Starch, boxes	949

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Java*, for Liverpool—2,379 boxes Cheese, 746 bales Cotton, 2 pks. Books, 2 pks. Medicines, 50 cases Tobacco, 401 pks. Tobacco, 8,102 bushels Wheat, 22 cases Flavine, 3 cases Sewing-machines, 189 bags Regulus.

By the bark *St. Bernhard*, for Bremen—4,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 826 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Therese*, for London—2,573 bbls. Flour, 1,560 Staves, 66 cases Tobacco, 362 bbls. Resin, 38,301 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—24 cases Shells, 1,377 boxes Cheese, 6 boxes Curios, 67 cases Tobacco, 845 bags Coffee, 281 bales Cotton, 500 tcs. Beef, 36,145 bushels Wheat, 1 case Rubber.

By the ship *Helene*, for Bremen—5,340 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Arzilla*, for Antwerp—4,202 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *J. M. Churchill*, for Gibraltar—1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,950 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 50 cases Spirits Turpentine.

By the brig *Joseph Howe*, for Liverpool—2,343 bbls. Naphtha, 18 bbls. Benzine, 5 bbls. Gasoline, 5 cases Astral Oil.

By the bark *Hambleton*, for Cork—24,710 bushels Wheat.

COTTON—The market has been dull and prices are nominal. The foreign advices continued unfavorable and exerted a depressing influence on buyers. Lines suitable for spinners' use were scarce, and for them holders demanded full rates. The sales for prompt delivery were 751 bales, including 521 for spinning, and 231 for speculation. Also 200 bales, basis low Middling, for July, at 18⅜c.; 100 bales, August, at 17⅜c.; 900 bales for September, at 17c.@17⅛c., and 1,400 for October, at 16⅜c.@17c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	16	16¼
Good Ordinary	17½	17⅜	18	18¼
Low Middling	19½	19⅝	19⅞	20
Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝

COFFEE—For Rio there was rather more demand and prices were stronger, though there was no quotable advance. Sales were made of 502 bags Rio, ex *Contest*, and 215 bags Santos, ex *E. Schmidt*, on private terms. There are rumors of other sales, but we cannot trace their source. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market has shown a weak tone, especially for parcels on the wharf, the depression being somewhat increased by the pressure to realize upon speculative lines, and a further decline of 10c.@15c. has been submitted to, mainly on the shipping grades, on less favorable cable dispatches, the decline in gold and scarcity of freight room. Trade and family brands were generally firm, and lines of fresh ground Extra State in store could not be had on much better terms than yesterday. After the close, however, the market was flat for all kinds, and to realize a further decline would have been necessary. The sales since our last are reported 20,000 bbls., including 1,000 good Extra State, deliverable first half of August at $7, the business on the spot on the basis $6 75@$6 85 for Extra State, though some inferior from wharf sold a trifle below the inside quotation. We quote:

Sour Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 70@$5 40
No. 2 Flour	5 15@ 5 90
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 25
Extra State	6 50@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping grades	6 50@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 35@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ⅌ bbl.	6 75@10 25

Southern Flour has been sought after for the West Indies, &c., and prices remain steady. Sales, 1,500 bbls. at $6 50@$7 60 for ordinary Extra brands, and $7 65@$10 25 for Fair to Prime do. Rye Flour remains scarce and firm; sales, 300 bbls. at $5 40@$7 25. Corn-meal dull and prices nominal.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been comparatively dull and depressed, owing to the decline in gold, lower cable quotations and the deadlock in the Exchange market,—it being extremely difficult to negotiate Produce paper. Under this combination of influences, to which may be added the scarcity of ship room and high rates of freights, prices have declined 5c.@7c. since our last, closing very flat. Shippers bought very sparingly and millers were almost idle. A lot of handsome new Amber Indiana, the first of the season from that State, brought $1 65, taken by a miller. The reported sales are 55,000 bushels at $1 54 for No. 1 Spring, $1 40@$1 45 for No. 2 Milwaukee, closing at $1 40@$1 42; $1 30@$1 38 for poor to prime No. 2 Chicago, $1 56@$1 58 for Red and Amber Winter Western, and $1 60@$1 65 for White Western. Rye has been neglected, and prices were quoted entirely nominal. Barley and Barley-malt were inactive, and, to sell, lower. Oats declined 1c., and were very dull; sales, 37,000 bushels at 64c.@65c. for Western, and 70c.@72c. for Ohio and State. Corn also declined 1c.@2c. on a light demand; sales, 55,000 bushels at $1@$1 08 for new Mixed Western, closing at $1 06 for prime, $1 10@$1 12 for Yellow Western, $1 17@$1 18 for White do., and 90c.@98c. for unsound Mixed Western. After the close of 'Change the market for all kinds of grain was depressed, and prices quite unsettled.

MOLASSES—The market was dull. Holders offered their stocks freely, but the buyers did not respond. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	27c.@24c.	22c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	35c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits has sold moderately well, the demand wholly for small lots for trade use at 38½c., with 100 bbls. sold. Resins have been in very light demand, and prices are altogether nominal; sales were 300 bbls. Pale at $4@$5 50; Strained quoted at $1 75@$1 80. Tar has shown very little animation, the quotation being $1 80 for Washington, and $2 for Wilmington.

OILS—Linseed has met with a light sale, but prices are firm; Crushers selling at 95c., in cks.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market sympathized with the general dullness and depression in other leading agricultural products, and Mess closed 50c. lower, with only a light trade at the decline. In a jobbing way sales were only 200 bbls., at $29 25 for Thin Mess, $30 50 for City Mess, and $31 for Western Mess, though a round lot of the latter would not have realized more than $30 75. Prime Mess was decidedly higher, with sales of 250 bbls., at $29, now held at $30. For August delivery, 500 bbls. Western Mess at $30 50@$31, the outside price last evening; also last evening 250 bbls. at $30 75. At the close there were free sellers for August, at $30 40@$30 45, with no buyers above $30 25. Bacon was very dull; 25 boxes ice-cured Stretford brought 15c., and a like quantity of Long Clear 15¼c. Cut Meats were dull, with sales of only 50 tcs. Ham, in bags, at 22c.@24c.; also 25,000 lbs. Rough Sides, 14c. Lard was reported very dull at 17c. for prime Steam, with only a jobbing trade. We quote: No. 1, 15⅜c.@16c.; Steam, 17c.@17⅛c., and Kettle-rendered, 17⅛c. A sale of 500 tcs. prime Steam was reported for September delivery at 17⅛c.

PETROLEUM—For Crude, in bulk, the market has been very much depressed, with 500 bbls. sold at 12⅛c. Crude in shipping order is lower, and it is difficult to effect sales at 17c. For delivery on the creek, the market has ruled a little more active at lower prices; sales were 2,000 bbls. on the lower road, at $3 50; on the upper road the market is $3 15@$3 20. Refined has sold slowly, with market easier and depressed; 2,500 bbls. bought at 24⅛c.@24¼c., closing at the inside price. Case-oil is quoted at 29c.@30c. Naptha dull at 9c. For Philadelphia delivery the demand has been slack, and prices closed in the buyer's favor. Sales have been 500 bbls., for July, at 25c., closing at 24⅛c.@25c.

RICE—In Foreign there was more doing, at steady rates. Carolina was unchanged. We learn of sales of 75 tcs. Carolina at 8⅛c.; 500 bags of Rangoon, duty paid, at 7⅛c.@7⅛c., currency, and 250 bags in bond at 3⅜c., gold.

SUGAR—The market for Raw was dull, and prices nominal. The refiners were holding off, as they were already well stocked, and gold was weak. The importers did not offer much stock, or show any disposition to press business. The only sale reported was sixty boxes Havana at 11⅛c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good running grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; fair to good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box sugar, 10⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 12⅛c.@14⅛c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Linseed is firm, with the sale of 1,500 bags in Boston, ex *St. Albans*, at $2 20, gold.

TALLOW—Sales, 80 tcs. prime City, at 10⅛c., an outside price.

FREIGHTS—Were very slack, but rates were steady, owing to the scarcity of room available. For Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels Wheat, at 12d., and by sail, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 40s., and 250 bbls. Resin, 3s. 6d., ⅌ 280 lbs. For London, by sail, 1,600 bbls. Flour, 3s. 3d., and 250 bbls. Resin, 3s. 9d. For an Italian port, a bark with 6,000 cases Petroleum, at 29s. For Stockholm, a vessel with 1,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms, and for Cork and orders, from Philadelphia, a vessel with 2,500 bbls. Refined do., at 5s.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL. No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The vote in the North German Parliament on Wednesday, in favor of the war loan was unanimous. BISMARCK informed the Parliament on the same day that the French declaration of war was the first and only official document received from France by Prussia. Hulks have, it is said, been sunken at the mouth of the River Weser to prevent the entrance of French vessels. Upon the arrival of the *Cimbria* at Havre, on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg, 500 Germans who had already paid their passage, upon hearing of the declaration of war, are reported to have left the ship and returned home for the purpose of enlisting. The war, it is said, will reduce the number of German emigrants to America for the year by 200,000. An enthusiastic Illinois German has telegraphed BISMARCK, offering a reward of $200 for the capture of the first French flag. At the Grand Opera-house in Paris on Wednesday night, during the third act of "Massaniello" the "Marseillaise" was sung by Mme. SASS, amid great enthusiasm. A similar scene occurred at the Comedie Francais. One of the Paris papers of yesterday accepts the war as "God's intervention to check Protestantism." It is denied by the Government that French soldiers have invaded Bavaria.

London advices up to noon, yesterday, show no important change in the position of affairs. The reported "battle" near Forbach, it is announced, was simply an exchange of shots by sentinels of the Customs. The statement that England will send troops to protect Belgian territory is discredited. The impression seems to be gaining ground that Austria will remain neutral in the contest. In Turkey, the first class of reserves have been called out, making the army 300,000 strong. The policy of the country, it is said, will be strict neutrality. Italy promises a friendly attitude toward France, and favorable reports, it is said, have been received from the diplomatic agents in Denmark and Spain. Russia is inclined to favor Prussia.

In reference to the shipping, a London dispatch announces that France has made important concessions, to be made public immediately, in regard to German merchantmen coming in port without knowledge of the war. In confirmation of the above, Baron GEROLT, at Washington, received a dispatch yesterday evening from the French Government in which it is stated that only those North German steamers would be exempt from capture who are ignorant of the war. Prussian vessels in French ports will be given thirty days to reach home. Freight for the Mediterranean are taken only at war rates. A filibustering expedition, it is reported, is being fitted out in San Francisco for the capture of the French colonies of Tahiti and New-Caledonia. Steps have been taken by the French Consul to prevent the movement.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The dogma of infallibility, as has been previously announced, was proclaimed at Rome by the Pope on Monday last, with most imposing ceremonies. With the vote adopting the dogma all "legitimate opposition," it is said, is ended. The Spanish press generally, it is asserted in a dispatch from Madrid, ridicule the proclamation of the dogma. The London *Times* of yesterday, in an article on the death of M. PREVOST PARADOL, deplores his untimely end and lauds his "gifts, graces, energy, treasures of knowledge and thought, and his mastery of the English tongue and English institutions."

GENERAL.

Advices from Havana are to the effect that the rebellion is dying out. In the Eastern Division, the troops are killing many insurgents. Drum-head courts have been abolished by DE RODAS, "except in extraordinary cases." No more families are to be brought into towns from the insurrectionary districts. MARTINEZ, who was sentenced to death, has been pardoned. A poll-list is being prepared, preparatory to the election of delegates to the Cortes. The funeral of Mrs. BIDDLE, late wife of the American Consul-General, was largely attended in Havana on Wednesday.

Orders have been received at Toronto, Canada, for the restoration of boats and fishing-tackle recently seized by the authorities near Cornwall, on the St. Lawrence River. A distinction is henceforth to be observed between parties fishing for pleasure and those following it as a trade. In the former case gratuitous permits will be furnished if applied for, which will effectually guard pleasure parties against annoyance.

Rochester was visited by a severe storm on Wednesday night, during which several buildings were struck by lightning and three of them burned. A tornado is reported at the same time in Toronto, Canada, which occasioned much damage to property.

Two men, named PATRICK and GRISWOLD, have been arrested in Denver, Colorado, for participation in the hanging of one JAMES O'NEIL. These are the first instances in which the civil authorities of the Territory have interfered with the acts of the "Vigilants."

Another town in California, Dogtown, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The losses by the recent fire in Dayton, Nevada, will reach, it is said, the sum of $500,000, with a light insurance.

The ship *Bengal* is reported from Boston to have recently put into Rio Janeiro for repairs, after having collided with and sunk the British bark *Berkshire* from Mauritius. Capt. GRANT, of the latter vessel, together with his sister and five other persons, were lost.

A sub-contractor on the Chicago and South-western Railway, named GABRIEL ARMSTRONG, is said to have decamped, on Friday last, with $10,000 in money belonging to the Company, and leaving behind him, near Washington, Iowa, some 500 workmen unpaid, and debts to the amount of $25,000.

JEFF. DAVIS sailed for Europe from a Southern port on Wednesday, for the purpose of bringing home his family, who are now abroad.

HENRY P. CHINDSEY, of Eaton, Penn., a prominent citizen and President of the Town Council, died suddenly at that place yesterday, after a brief illness.

Capt. HAYWARD, of Richmond, who shot his son-in-law, LINDSLEY, on Monday last, for the seduction of his daughter, was examined before a Magistrate in that city on Wednesday afternoon, and discharged.

The remains of M. PREVOST PARADOL, late French Minister to Washington, will be conveyed to France in the steamer *Lafayette*, which sails on Saturday from this port—the same vessel which brought the deceased to this country.

The Harvard Base-Ball Club was defeated by the Mutual Club, of this City, in a closely-contested game at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, score standing 22 to 15.

The Knickerbocker and Washington Companies have again renewed the fight at Hudson, in reference to the ice taken from Richmond Pond. On Tuesday two car loads were brought in from Massachusetts, when an injunction was served, issued by Judge BARNARD, of this City, which prevented its being placed upon the barges. The ice, therefore, remains on the cars wasting, it is said, at the rate of one-tenth of its weight per day.

The marriage of Senator AMES, of Mississippi, and the daughter of Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, took place at Lowell last evening. The ceremony was performed by Dr. EDSON. A reception, to which 2,500 guests had been invited, was afterward held at the residence of the bride's father.

Official dispatches have been received at Washington in reference to the capture and destruction of the pirate *Forward*, full details of which affair are given by the commanding officer of the *Mohican*.

The annual Commencement of Dartmouth College took place yesterday, at Hanover, N. H. The exercises were well attended.

The stockholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway have held another meeting in Boston. The President, Mr. ELDRIDGE, stated that two injunctions had been served upon the Company restraining it from accepting the acts of Rhode Island and Connecticut. They were sufficiently broad to cover the ground, he added, and the meeting therefore adjourned without taking any action.

There was very little excitement in the City yesterday, on account of the war in Europe. Gold ranged from 119⅞ to 121⅝.

Collector MURPHY entered upon his duties at the Custom-house, yesterday, appointing Mr. JAMES TERWILLIGER Special Deputy Collector and Private Secretary.

The examination of the coin in the Sub-Treasury vaults will commence today, when Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE will assume the position of Assistant Treasurer.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at Castle Garden, yesterday, but no business of special importance was transacted.

The Mayor, yesterday, vetoed the resolution to affix patent gas-burners and reflectors to the street lamps.

The funeral of Ex-Judge VANDERPOEL took place from St. George's Church, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. TYNG officiating. The remains were buried in the inclosure of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street.

How will the War Affect Us?

Nothing will in the end be gained by refusing to recognize the almost certain effects of European war upon the public credit, the finances, and the business interests of this country. It is well to look upon the bright side of things as frequently and as long as possible; but we shall probably find ourselves in a better condition, after six months' foreign hostilities, if we acknowledge plainly the inconveniences and embarrassments we shall meanwhile encounter.

The first popular impression was that the United States might gain much, and could lose little, from the conflict between France and Prussia. "We shall not suffer a bit," was the hasty judgment of a well-known Wall-street philosopher, when the imminence of war ceased to be doubtful; and we believe that the opinion he expressed is still generally entertained. "We shall get high prices for all the breadstuffs we export; there will be a large demand for American arms; and when Congress discards the blundering selfishness of our Navigation laws, we may hope to acquire the largest share of the world's carrying trade." Such is the gist of the argument which many people have accepted as conclusive. They have not paused to reflect that the best of these possibilities—that referring to the carrying trade—presupposes liberal legislation, and that unless public opinion speedily compels the Congressional majority to throw the monopolists and their ideas overboard, the golden opportunity will pass unimproved. Nor have they attached sufficient importance to the fact that the demand for our breadstuffs, at the prices anticipated, is in part conditional upon the expansion of the war-area. So long as the contest is confined to France and Prussia, the legitimate effect upon the American market will be comparatively slight. The great granaries of Europe must be rendered inaccessible before the expected result is realized here; and that, again, implies that Russia and other leading Powers will be active participators in the struggle.

We see, then, that the advantages which may be gained by this country are few in number, and in their nature contingent upon occurrences that are yet uncertain. On the other hand, the very contingencies which are relied upon to produce us solid advantages are those which will inflict upon us the most serious evils. Thus, the general and protracted war which will materially enrich our grain-growers and grain-merchants, and furnish an unparalleled chance for building up a colossal and prosperous shipping interest, will quickly operate adversely in other directions. The gain on our breadstuffs will be well nigh counteracted by losses on cotton, and by the stoppage of the petroleum and other branches of trade. The exceptional activity in some lines of business will be counterbalanced by stagnation and depression in others. The Customs revenue will suffer. And we may make up our minds to meet financial and business disturbance as a consequence of a large return of bonds from Europe, a rise in the gold premium, and an extensive unsettlement of values corresponding to the fresh depreciation of our currency.

There can be no escape from the penalties which at a time like this are sure to follow an inconvertible currency and a heavy debt, controlled to a very large extent by foreign creditors. The former circumstance exposes us to evils which, on a gold basis, would be much less formidable; the latter places our credit and our financial safety, in some degree, at the mercy of peoples whom a general war would precipitate into the gravest of all financial difficulties. Were hopes and wishes the bases of reasoning, we might rest assured that European investors would not send back securities so remunerative and so solid as our own. We might insist that they are too shrewd to exchange United States bonds, yielding a high rate of interest, for the bonds of any European Government engulfed in the uncertainties of a conflict of which no man knows the end. But experience is a better guide than hypothesis. And the brief experience we have had since France issued its declaration of war proves sufficiently what may be expected when the dimensions of the strife grow larger, and its dangers are more correctly understood. Whether at Frankfort or London, United States bonds have been the first to fall, and their fall has been heaviest. At Frankfort there is literally no market for them; at London their decline is out of all proportion to that borne by English consols or French rentes. An effect upon prices, at once so startling and so immediate should dispel a delusion which many among us have cherished, and should induce us to prepare for the heavy return of bonds which must follow their continued depreciation in foreign markets. Had we got back to specie payments, even this return, though embarrassing, would not necessarily be disastrous. Our people took the bonds when they were issued, and will doubtless be able to absorb them anew. But the return of Government bonds now means the export of gold to pay for them; and the export of large amounts of gold means a further depreciation in the value of greenbacks. Talk as we may—try as we may to explain away the unpleasant prospect—this is what the return of bonds implies.

Nor is this all. There are vast sums of railroad and other American securities, apart from Government bonds, which, being held abroad, must closely sympathize with the declining price of five-twenties. With these bonds we have been for some years accustomed to adjust commercial balances. We have discharged current European indebtedness with obligations which will now be forced upon the market. Of these securities not a few represent new railroad enterprises which have no place in the Wall-street list; and these, we assume, must remain where they are. Others will follow in the track of the Government bonds. And any excess of imports over exports must be paid in coin instead of bonds,—so swelling the sources of disturbance and difficulty in the gold market of this country.

In still another manner shall we be inconvenienced. There are railroad and other enterprises whose early prosecution is contingent upon ability to float their bonds in Europe. Some of them are meritorious and of great importance. Against these the door of hope is meanwhile closed. While the war lasts their chance of obtaining the assistance they need is gone. The fact may not suggest additional financial difficulty, but it unquestionably involves the stoppage of works that are associated with the process of national development.

We offer these considerations not as excuses for panic, but as incentives to great caution on the part of financiers and business men, and especially on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. There is yet nothing before us which we may not hope to overcome. Our ability to tide over the difficulty, however, is dependent upon a candid appreciation of impending events, and a financial policy which shall render official theories subordinate to strong and inevitable facts.

Austria and the Present Crisis.

Next to the immediate combatants themselves, there is probably no nation in Europe to which the impending struggle between France and Prussia is of more vital moment than to Austria. She has everything to gain by the humiliation of her late adversary, but she cannot, without incurring serious peril, do anything toward bringing it about. A fourth of her entire population is of German speech and nationality, and she is perfectly aware that her declared hostility to Prussia at this moment would have the result, in case of that Power coming out victorious, of all her territory on this side of the Leitha being annexed to one great German Confederation. Apart altogether from her participation in the conflict, she may not a little dread the possible extension of Prussian influence beyond the Main, and the bringing of Vienna within a day's march of the frontier of her great rival. When Bavaria becomes a province of the German Confederation, the problems of Austrian statesmanship will be of the gravest possible kind, and the heterogeneous nationalities of the Cis-Leithan territories, dominated as they are by the German element, will be still more difficult than before to fuse into a congruous and contented people. The centralism which has chafed against the policy that has given independent rights to Hungary, would then be likely to establish a closer sympathy with Berlin, and the nine million Germans of the Austrian Empire might raise issues which would end in making the Leitha a new frontier of a huge Germany, and reducing the dominions of the House of Hapsburg to Bohemia, Croatia, and Transylvania.

Austria is exposed to the further danger, in case of making a premature declaration on the side of France, of Russia seizing the opportunity of a Prussian alliance to obtain her much coveted port on the Adriatic, and of reviving her deferred scheme of a protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, with a view to the possession of Turkey, and the rounding off her vast empire. The Cabinet of Vienna is in the unfortunate position of being able to make no alliance without risking an international dismemberment that would be almost equivalent to extinction, while its very inaction would be liable to hasten the event which it has most cause to dread. It was a proverb two centuries ago that while other Powers conquered territories, the House of Hapsburg married them; and today we see the strange spectacle of an Empire that has grown chiefly by peaceful agglomeration, being deficient both in cohesion and national sympathy, while others that have been born of conquest have all the strength and vitality of a common unity. The late elections in Austria have brought out in a very marked degree the inherent weakness of her national organism. The questions upon which popular representatives have been accepted or rejected have been local and sectional, rather than Imperial. This chronic evil is rather intensified than otherwise by the Austrian manner of confiding the election of members of the Lower House of Representatives to the fourteen provincial diets of the Empire. The elected members must first be members of such diets, so that the liability is increased of there being men of merely local qualifications, called on to administer the concerns of national politics. Amid the multitude of imperfectly defined parties that contended for a hearing at the lately terminated elections, the clerical or ultramontane party was the only one possessing a perfectly clear idea of what it wanted, and having an organization perfect enough to insure success. The consequence was a considerable accession of their members to the Reichsrath, and a consequent increase of danger that the traditions of the Concordat and the Holy Alliance, may again find their defenders at Vienna.

Remarking upon the results of these elections, the Berlin *Börsenzeitung* says: "They awaken with renewed force the impression that the Empire is disunited, and incapable of regenerating itself. The feeling of unity which was never strong, is becoming stifled, and the centrifugal movement gains in force. In Austria the feeling of unity is, under all circumstances, lost, and no experiments, in whatever laboratory they may be made, can prevent the dissolution of the Empire." Inspired as such utterances are by a feeling of strong antagonism to the dualistic policy of Count BEUST, they can only be accepted as an instance of how much the wish is father to the thought, but from this point of view they are not a little significant.

"Man and Wife."

The function of the novelist seems always to be widening; not, perhaps, that in reality it extends very much, but that the successive treatment of fresh social topics produces the appearance of such a growth upon the average public mind. Thus, when Mr. DICKENS instituted a crusade against the abuses of Yorkshire boarding-schools, and Mr. READE against the mismanagement of insane asylums, it was generally felt that writers of fiction were entering a new field, and proposing to reform the world as well as to amuse it. The recent onslaught of Mr. READE upon trades-unions, in *Put Yourself in His Place*, has a similar effect, and so has Mr. DISRAELI'S ingenious attack on Rome. We observe that these novels are not less popular because they undertake to teach something; and consequently, in spite of the well-grounded prejudice against novels "with a purpose," that the didactic intent is only displeasing in unskillful hands. The moral is forgiven if it is propounded by a DICKENS or a VICTOR HUGO, but it is less tolerable in artists like G. W. M. REYNOLDS. Another circumstance favorable to toleration consists in a certainty taught by experience that if an *ex parte* case is made out—if the public, misled by its favorite story-teller, rushes into extreme views of any sort—the cure is sure in time to be supplied, and the evil remedied. A case in point has just become conspicuous, in which Mr. WILKIE COLLINS officiates as the antidote or moral antithesis to Mr. CHARLES KINGSLEY. Mr. KINGSLEY has long been recognized as the apostle of Muscular Christianity; Mr. COLLINS has risen in due course as its successful assailant.

When the title of Mr. COLLINS' new novel was announced it made an excitement, innocently enough no doubt, under false pretenses. It was believed to bear upon a question of great magnitude, now of almost universal discussion as well as of universal interest. Instead of that however—unless the incidental reflections upon the Scotch Marriage laws and the rulings of Lord DEAS may be reckoned to impair the unity of its purpose—*Man and Wife* has been written solely to prove not only that the body, but the judgment and feelings, deteriorate under severe physical training, and that unless our young athletes would become scoundrels like Geoffrey Delamayn, they must do less with the dumb-bells, boxing-gloves, and oars, and more with the brains and heart that govern and direct them. The issue is plainly put and easy to understand: Guy Livingstone is a youth whose vast proportions and formidable strength are associated with the sweetest, noblest, and most manly of nature; Geoffrey Delamayn is as big and as strong as Guy, but also by implication and in considerable measure as a consequence, he is a selfish and treacherous ruffian who betrays not only the woman who trusts him, but the man who befriends him in his utmost need. There certainly seems to be a weak point in Mr. COLLINS' argument in this: that his hero is, after all, only a kind of mock Hercules. Geoffrey cannot "stay;" he breaks down in his supreme effort; is, in a word, what his trainer would call a "duffer." Perhaps Mr. KINGSLEY might urge that the true Muscular Christian never "goes stale," and that his rival has therefore unconsciously adduced an argument, or an illustration, subversive of his own theory.

Mr. COLLINS' purpose is, however, unmistakable, and the manner in which he carries it out seems to us likely to do much good—more good, possibly, in England than in the United States, for here we have hardly yet carried physical exercise or, especially, out-door sports, to excess, and the warning that may be useful to Mr. COLLINS' countrymen is not yet so much needed among ourselves. There is, notwithstanding, a lesson taught by *Man and Wife*, taken with other stories of opposite teachings, the utility of which is of unlimited application. This lesson inculcates the value of moderation. The exact truth in the particular question under dispute is probably neither with Mr. KINGSLEY nor Mr. COLLINS, but between the two. The sound body is indispensable to the sound mind, and the indulgence or over-exertion of one at the expense of the other destroys the equilibrium, and so carries with it an inevitable penalty.

International Usages in the War.

There are already gratifying indications that the present war in Europe will do something toward the advancement of more humane and just principles of international law, than have heretofore found acceptance outside of the books. The principal points that need to be covered by well-defined rules in time of war are such as relate to the respective rights of those who are, and those who are not, engaged in actual hostilities—of belligerents and neutrals; but these are the very points upon which any general agreement has been found most difficult, because different nations at the same time, and the same nation at different times, as belligerent or neutral, have conflicting interests.

The vast extension of commercial pursuits and intercourse in modern days has made the interests of neutrals, on the whole, so much more important than those of belligerents, that their views of international relations have gradually become incorporated into the recognized Code. Previous to the treaty of Paris, in 1856, usage had fluctuated between two rules, favorable respectively to belligerents and to neutrals. They were: first, that the nationality of "property" on the sea determined its liability to capture; and, second, that the nationality of the "vessel" determined the liability of the cargo to capture. Under the former rule, an enemy's goods on the sea were liable to capture wherever found, in a neutral as much as in a hostile vessel, while a neutral's goods were everywhere safe. Under the latter rule, a neutral flag protected an enemy's goods, while a neutral's goods under an enemy's flag might be seized. The treaty of Paris, as is well known, bound the contracting parties to the observance of the second of these general rules, with this modification in favor of neutrals—that neutral goods, except contraband of war, should not be liable to capture under an enemy's flag.

Briefly stated, the rule thus adopted is that free ships make free goods, but hostile ships do not necessarily make hostile goods. The United States, being invited with other nations, declined to join in this declaration, although it secured the freedom for neutral shipping which our policy had uniformly favored, for the reason that the abolition of privateering was coupled with it, and the two must be accepted together or not at all.

Mr. MARCY, then Secretary of State, declared, however, that our Government would agree to place privateering "under the ban of the law of nations," if an arrangement could be made by which all private property, except contraband of war, should be exempted from capture. This proposition, known as the "American amendment," was understood to be favored by all the parties to the treaty except Great Britain, and her opposition defeated it. Now, however, the principle seems in a fair way to be adopted. Prussia has officially announced that she will observe it, "without regard to reciprocity," and the late new French Minister at Washington is reported to have felt himself justified in saying that NAPOLEON would do the same. If this important guarantee of the immunity of innocent private property and pursuits should thus become a recognized rule of international law, it will be a matter of just congratulation to the people and Government of the United States.

Hack-drivers as Heroes.

One of the latest dispatches from the seat of war is calculated to excite curiosity. We are told that fifteen hundred Paris hackmen have volunteered for the French Army. From the fact that the circumstance is thought worthy of being telegraphed over the world this event seems to be one of unusual importance. Were these fifteen hundred hackmen so formidable as to require a cable dispatch all to themselves? To their passengers, if they at all resemble their brethren of New-York, they were terrible enough, but to the Prussians, unless they could get at their baggage, they would scarcely be so dreadful. Perhaps it is designed to have them take their vehicles with them, to serve as ancient chariots, the wheels being armed with scythes which shall carry death and terror into the opposing ranks; or it may be contemplated to form them into a regiment by themselves, where their talent for charging may be made available. Possibly they may be required only to fulfill their old vocation, by transporting about the French Generals whose great age may incapacitate them from riding. Or if none of these conjectures be correct, it is quite consistent with the Emperor's character for subtlety to suppose that he intends to have them all captured by the enemy, whom presently they will plunder to the last groschen, after the invariable habits of their tribe.

But whatever may be their mission, what is stay-at-home Paris to do without them? Much more than ourselves the Parisian depends on his *fiacre*; but if all the drivers are at the front, how is he to get about town at all? It is better to be swindled a little than not to be carried at all, and we fancy Paris speedily fuming with indignation, and demanding peace or the return of its Jehus. If the worst comes to the worst, however—if the patriotic fifteen hundred should be wounded by the foe, or cut to pieces, or otherwise disposed of, so as to make it difficult for them to return, let Paris be comforted. Out of our abundance we will hasten to relieve her wants. We will gladly send her twice fifteen hundred hackmen to supply the places of those she has lost,—men who will make her wonder how she ever could be contented with their slow predecessors. And, at the first election, they will give the good Parisians such a lesson in the art of voting as will make them invaluable ever after. We shall miss them to be sure, and our Democratic friends will miss them still more. But we will be magnanimous; we will remember LAFAYETTE; and, more heroic than the Spartan mother, bid our hackmen go and never return again.

A Bid for the German Vote.

We have the profoundest respect for the patriotism of the gentlemen composing the Union Republican General Committee, but we are not impressed by their sagacity as displayed in the resolutions relating to the war, which by a vote of forty to twenty were last night adopted. The resolutions themselves, we take leave to say, are sheer buncombe, originating in an ill-regulated desire to secure German votes. What have we in this country to do with the war between France and Prussia? What have the Republican General Committee to do with war in Europe, that they should take sides, and introduce dissension into the ranks of their own party? There have been occasions in foreign affairs when every American might confidently proclaim his sympathy. Acts of national oppression have afforded instances of this nature,—though even then our declaration should go forth as those of the whole people, not of a party. But in this case the majority of the Committee outrage historical fact, and insult the intelligence of the country, by representing "usurping imperialism" as being all on one side. What are we to think of a Republican General Committee, a majority of whose members, forgetting King WILLIAM'S solemn assertion of the "Divine right," associate his endeavors to effect German unity with the success of Republican liberty? The whole proceeding is a mistake. We are neutrals, and ought not to be dragged in as partisans on either side. We esteem our German citizens most highly, and appreciate the devoted attachment to Fatherland which impels them to sympathetic action here. Their honest, unpartisan ardor is not to be confounded with the business-like parade of sympathy which we record this morning.

Captain-General DE RODAS may be only obeying instructions,—or he may be obeying the instincts of his better humanity,—or he may have heard and heeded the views of President GRANT and the lawgivers of Washington in regard to Spanish barbarities in Cuba. Whatever the immediate cause, a gratifying improvement in his administration is reported from Havana. Drumhead courts-martial, except in extraordinary cases, are abolished; MARTINEZ, sentenced to death, has been pardoned; and the forcible removal into towns of persons residing in the insurrectionary district has been stopped. These are all signs of a gratifying change in Spanish policy.

The mortality from sun-strokes in this city during the last ten days is without parallel. Thirty-five deaths in a single day from this cause alone, partially indicates the trying heat through which we are passing. It must be remembered, too, that the actual number of recorded deaths, traceable directly to the heat, represents only a fraction of the injury to health and life which the weather has occasioned. The ratio of sun-strokes to sickness of a less decided type, but resulting from the heat, does not perhaps exceed one to a hundred; while the unfavorable effect produced upon persons already ill is incalculable. Startling as is the exceptional record of mortality, then, it affords no criterion of the suffering endured or the injury which has really been inflicted. The effect of excessive heat upon the nervous system is always unfavorable. Our grandfathers imagined that the dreary months of Winter are most prolific of suicides, but statistics have established the fact—so far at least as Europe is concerned—that the largest percentage of suicides occurs in the hot months.

New-Hampshire authorities and New-Hampshire jurors will render good service to all who travel on railroads if they inflict adequate punishment on the conductors and engineers, or whoever may be responsible, for the recent collision in that State. The issue of warrants for the arrest of the culprits will be an idle formality, unless the prosecution be afterward pushed vigorously. It is time that railroad officials were made to feel their responsibility. Pecuniary damages levied upon a company's property may operate usefully as an auxiliary; but yet more powerful incentives to care in the running of trains will be afforded whenever the men, whose carelessness or recklessness produces an accident, are made practically acquainted with all the punishment which the law allows.

A Washington dispatch expresses a belief that the causes of delay in the construction of the New-York Post-office, "arising from attempts to change the plans and contracts," will soon be removed. We hope to see the statement confirmed. It is discreditable to Congress that a batch of intriguers succeeded in creating suspicions, and awakening jealousies, and impairing the usefulness of a worthy and most efficient public servant; and it is mortifying that from these influences—corrupt influences, as the public think—this City suffers in the hindrances to the construction of a building so much required.

One of the Paris journals—the telegraph reports—regards the war between France and Prussia as "God's intervention to check Protestantism." There are doubtless many in France and Rome who entertain the same opinion. They are not more numerous, however, than a certain class of Protestants, who are persuaded that this conflict is "God's intervention" to destroy Popery. Dr. CUMMING has not been heard from upon the subject, nor any of those interpreters of prophecy who anticipate the downfall of NAPOLEON as the precursor of the destruction of the Papacy; but we may expect to hear a loud blast from their brazen horn should England be involved in the fray. France and Prussia will probably settle their quarrel before the ultramontanists and the disciples of Dr. CUMMING end their old dispute.

Fenianism is a funny institution, and the Fenians are funny fellows, but both will be much queerer than they are before they come to the rescue of the Pope. That they hurrah for LOUIS NAPOLEON in Dublin, and blend the tri-color and the green as a sign of their faith in the source of Ireland's deliverance, we are quite prepared to believe. Their hope rests upon the possibility of a quarrel between England and France; when that occurs the world may look out for a Fenian row of a higher order than SMITH O'BRIEN'S cabbage-garden battle, or the heroic O'NEIL'S invasion of Canada. But only a miracle can rally them to the relief of Rome, whose authority has been vigorously exercised in Ireland and other parts of the British dominions to repress Fenianism and frustrate its designs. The Tory CASTLEREAGH understood the value of the Pope as a political ally in Ireland, and the English Ministers of the present day are not altogether ignorant upon the same subject.

The sufferings of the poor in Winter are always made the subject of appeals to the benevolent, but the miseries which they pass through in Summer, pent up in tenement-houses and hovels, are little thought of. The *Star* devotes a timely article to this subject, and calls attention to the terrible sufferings experienced by the poor at a season like this. Inadequate ventilation, filthy streets, rooms more properly described as dens, deficient water, and ice totally beyond reach—these are some of the hardships of the poor. No wonder that men and women drop dead in scores, and that children fade from existence by hundreds. It is almost strange that plagues and pestilence do not break loose, not occasionally, but every year, ravaging the dwellings of the poor, and then striking down those who dwell in palatial residences, and fare sumptuously every day.

The poor sparrows in our streets and parks are literally perishing for want of water. A correspondent writes to us on their behalf, and points out several ways in which our feathered friends can be saved from the miseries of dying of thirst. Perhaps housekeepers may now and then be able to do something for the sparrow by putting a basin of water in places frequented by this very sociable bird. The case is rather a hard one, and it is generally admitted that our imported friends have well earned a few drops of water.

WASHINGTON.

The Late M. Paradol—Arrangements for His Funeral—Minister Frelinghuysen Just Notified of His Appointment—The Crops—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—M. BERTHEMY, the former French Minister, arrived this evening, having received orders by telegraph to return here and remain for the present. The dispatch also stated that another Minister would shortly be appointed. The remains of PREVOST PARADOL will be taken to New-York on the train which leaves here at noon to-morrow, conveyed through the City at night, and put at once upon the steamer, which sails Saturday. His children will not come here, but will join the party in New-York. Whether any religious services shall be held in the morning before the remains are taken to the depot, will depend upon the decision of the Catholic Bishop of this diocese, who has been applied to for instructions by the clergy. Their attention being called to the fact that the deceased was a representative of the French Government, which had so often stood in the capacity of the protector of the Church, they decided to refer the question which had perplexed them to their superior, and are now awaiting his decision. Arrangements have been made by the authorities here to show proper respect to the late Minister. A guard of honor from the Marine Corps has been placed on duty at his residence, and a suitable detachment will attend at the funeral ceremonies, and escort the cortége to the depot. It is probable, but not yet settled, that the eight pall-bearers will comprise four members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Secretary of State, Mr. SUMNER as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the respective heads of the War and Navy Departments. It is a curious fact, now almost forgotten, that there has been one case of a foreign representative committing suicide in this country: Mr. OBREGON, then Minister from Mexico, having hung himself in Washington in 1823.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

It appears that the official notification of his appointment to the English Mission having been for some reason delayed, was not sent to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN until today.

THE CROPS.

The monthly report of the condition of the crops for July, issued today from the Department of Agriculture, shows that the aggregate product of wheat this year is expected to be about 210,000,000 bushels, a decrease of at least 48,000,000 bushels from that of last year. The number of acres sown is about six per cent. less than last year, and the yield per acre is estimated at about thirteen per cent. less. As an offset to this it is stated that the number of acres of corn planted is about five per cent. greater than last year.

THE NEW BONDS.

The engraving upon some portion of the new bonds provided for in the Funding bill has been commenced, though the complete details of the designs which will be adopted have not yet been definitely decided.

PERSONAL.

Secretary FISH expects to leave here for New-York to-morrow night, to be absent about ten days.

RAILROAD THROUGH THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The President has finally approved the decision of Secretary COX, that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company has the sole right to construct a railroad from Kansas across the Indian Territory to Texas. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior was based upon the fact that this road had arrived first at the point on the southern boundary of Kansas, designated by law as the point where one railroad was authorized to enter the Indian country.

BARON GEROLT.

Some of the newspapers mistake in saying that Baron GEROLT is in New-York. He will remain here. One of the members of the Legation left here for that City on Friday last, to attend to the interests of the North German shipping.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President, yesterday, appointed Capt. C. F. HALL to command the expedition to the Arctic regions, authorized by the recent act of Congress, and for which the sum of $50,000 was appropriated; WM. SHERMAN, THOMAS P. SHANNON and CALVIN BROWN, of California, to be Commissioners of the Southern Pacific Railroad; JAMES S. MELINE, to be Assistant Collector of Customs at Jersey City; JAMES B. HAEVELY, to be Surveyor of Customs at St. Joseph, Mo.; SAMUEL A. ORCHARD, to be Surveyor of Customs at Omaha, Nebraska.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts for customs for the week ending July 16 were as follows:

New-York	$2,494,708
Boston	369,045
Philadelphia	190,636
Baltimore	290,540
San Francisco to July 2	45,059
Total	$3,389,888

A Desperate Fight With a Burglar.

The residence of Mr. LEVI DECKER, in North Belleville, was entered by a burglar about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, and before he could be secured he became very desperate. THOMAS R. LAWLESS, an employe of Mr. DECKER, who slept in the house, first heard noises, being awakened by the barking of dogs. He felt for his lamp, but it had been removed. He then gave the alarm, and heard the thief run from the house to the yard, and cry, as for assistance. Here LAWLESS seized him, and in return he was severely stabbed in several places. LAWLESS picked up a club and dealt the villain such a blow that he immediately yielded, and with the help of Mr. DECKER was secured. He gave first the name of GEORGE JONES, No. 70 Houston-street, New-York, but afterward stated that his real name was JAMES MALONEY, and that he lived in New-York. He is a stout, vigorous man, about forty years of age. He was looked up to answer.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Infallibility—Proclamation of the Dogma at Rome—Imposing Ceremonies—Spain Ridicules the Proceedings.

PARIS, July 21.—As was previously announced in a brief dispatch, the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope was proclaimed at Rome on Monday last. Its promulgation was attended with the most imposing religious ceremonies, and was received with great rejoicing. The public session of the Ecumenical Council commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning with the celebration of mass. The Holy Father arrived at the conclusion of the mass, when prayers were offered invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit. The Fathers were then called upon for their votes on the entire *schema* of primacy and infallibility, and it was adopted by the figures before reported, viz., 538 voted *placet* and only 2 *non placet*. In this vote all legitimate opposition is ended. The Pope then appeared and promulgated the new article of faith, and the ceremonies closed with a *Te Deum*, in which all the members of the Council and the spectators joined with enthusiastic devotion.

PARIS, July 21.—The metallic reserve of the Bank of France has decreased 30,000,000 francs during the week ending last night.

The bank, in order to stop the deportation of gold, has commenced to pay notes half in gold and half in silver.

MADRID, July 21.—The Spanish Press generally ridicules the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility.

Notice of the Death of Paradol in England—Parliament—Re-organization of the Greek Cabinet.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Times* this morning eloquently deplores the death of M. PREVOST PARADOL. The *Times* lauds his "gifts, graces, energy, treasures of knowledge, and thought, his mastery of the English tongue, English institutions, &c....The House of Lords today appointed a select committee on the abolition of minority tests. The Commons were in secret session to-night on the Contagious Diseases bill. The Government bought consols largely today....Dispatches from Athens state that the resignations of the Ministers have been accepted, and the King has charged DELIGEORGES with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £650,000 in bullion since last report.

ANTWERP, July 21.—The varioloid has broken out on board the flagship *Franklin*; but there have been no deaths from the disease. The Belgium authorities have offered hospital accommodations for the sick.

CUBA.

The Rebellion Dying Out—Drum-Head Courts Abolished—Pardon of Martinez—Funeral of the American Consul-General's Wife.

HAVANA, July 20.—The Government is in receipt of favorable dispatches from the Eastern Department. The troops are in motion, and are killing many of the insurgents....In view of the decrease of the rebellion, Captain-General DE RODAS has issued a circular abolishing Drum-head Courts-martial throughout the Island of Cuba, except in extraordinary cases....The Government troops have been ordered not to bring any more families, forcibly, from the insurrectionary district, into towns. Only those who come voluntarily, and those possessing means to support themselves, will be brought in....The Colonial Minister has ordered an electors' list to be prepared of all persons paying annually $25 contribution, learned professors, elligible deputies and present voters, irrespective of color, as a preliminary to the approaching election for Deputies to the Cortes....Captain-General DE RODAS has pardoned MARTINEZ, who was sentenced to death. This makes the twelfth person the Captain-General has pardoned since his return to Havana. The funeral of Mrs. BIDDLE, wife of the American Consul-General at Havana, took place today and was attended by the highest Spanish authorities, the Consuls of the different nations and, a large number of foreign and American merchants.

THE INDIANS.

Red Cloud Returns to His Lodge Ill—A Council to be Held Soon—A More Peaceful Lookout—Terrible Ravages of the Small-pox.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The *Evening Star* contains an extract from a letter written by an officer at Fort Laramie, dated July 6, in which he says:

"RED CLOUD has returned, and is not well. He has gone to his village, about twenty miles from here, where all the chiefs are to be called together, and he will tell them what was said to him in Washington. RED CLOUD said here that if all his people did not make a treaty he would leave them and join the white people. He is going to send his son East to be educated. We are all safe yet. I have not seen the 20,000 dusky warriors. There were about 1,000 here to meet him, and they behaved well."

OMAHA, July 19.—Advices were received here, today, from the vicinity of Milk River, giving the particulars of terrible ravages of small-pox among the Gros Ventres Indians. An Indian died with this disease, and the Indians dug him up to get his blanket. The infection spread through their camp, and within a few days 750 out of 1,900 Indians died. A shirt infected was left on the trail of the Piegan Indians by a man named DE ROCHE, which caused the ravages among that tribe. The robes in which these Indians were buried were exhumed and sold to traders, and report says, a car-load of these small-pox robes are at Uintah Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, awaiting inspection before being forwarded East.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE BRANCH.

His Arrival and Reception—His Party—The Plans for the Summer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 21.—President GRANT arrived with his family at 6:10 P. M., via Philadelphia, and in accordance with the previous arrangement he proceeded direct to his cottage below West End Hotel, where his furniture, horses and servants had arrived on the previous day. The Presidential party can now be considered fully established for the Summer. The President is here as a private gentleman, and intends to claim the privilege of such; his house and time are his own and office-seekers intending to precipitate themselves upon him from New-York, will stay at home if wise, as their time and pains will be thrown away in coming here. The President is, of course, in communication with Washington, and the legitimate business of the Government, of a pressing nature, will receive due attention. Beyond that, he intends to give himself up to that relaxation and rest which he so much requires.

THE WEST.

Railway Defalcation—An Absconding Contractor—The Louisville Canal—The Mutuals Defeat the Harvards—Lynching in Colorado.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A telegram from Washington, Iowa, says that GABRIEL ARMSTRONG, sub-contractor on the Chicago and South-western Railroad, working near that place, decamped on Friday last with $10,000, leaving between 400 and 500 hands unpaid, and debts amounting to $25,000. He was accompanied in his flight by his foreman, CLARK, and an under contractor.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The Board of Trade will this morning consider a means of securing transportation of freight South during the approaching close of the Louisville Canal. A plan proposed is to lay at New-Albany and Jeffersonville tracks to the landing to connect the railroad between those places, and thus transfer freight around the falls....The game of base-ball, yesterday between the Harvards, of Cambridge, and Mutuals, of New-York, was finely played and attracted a large crowd. The Mutuals won by a score of 22 to 15.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, July 20.—Two men named PATRICK and GRISWOLD have been arrested for participating in the hanging of JAMES O'NEIL some days ago, and bound over for trial. This is the first instance in the history of this Territory wherein the legal authorities have interfered with the acts of the so-called "Vigilantes."

THE PIRATE FORWARD.

Official Account of Her Destruction—The Story as Told by the Commander of the Mohican—List of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—A. W. LOW, commanding the United States steamer *Mohican*, of the South Pacific Squadron, reports to the Navy Department off Mazatlan, Mexico, June 19, the details of the destruction of the steamer *Forward*, stating that on the 6th of that month information was received by the United States Consul at Mazatlan from our Consul at Guaymas that a vessel on the night of the 27th of May landed between 100 and 200 men of different nationalities, taking possession of and robbing the Custom-house; forcing foreign merchants to contribute funds and goods to a large amount, and compelling the United States Consul, under protest, to supply coal for the steamer, and taking on board as hostages civil officers of the Mexican Government; thus, in time of profound peace between Mexico and San Salvador, committing acts of war. The contributions were extorted from Spanish, German, English and American merchants. The Consul was informed that the vessel claimed to be acting in the interest of PLACIDO VEGA, but VEGA has not declared himself to be actively engaged in the revolution. Everything in the civil condition of the country about Mazatlan and at San Blas, where VEGA was supposed to be, was believed to be quiet. No active civil war existed, and the existence of civil war on this coast not having been recognized by the President of the United States, feeling satisfied this vessel was acting as a vessel of war without proper commission, that she was fitted out on the pretense of being engaged in acts of civil war, but in reality for the purpose of robbery, Commander LOW deemed it his imperative duty to regard her as a pirate; and to assure security of navigation, he considered it equally his duty to pursue, and if possible capture or destroy her. He consequently made immediate preparations for getting under way, it being reported that the *Forward* was still in the Gulf of California, where he anchored with the *Mohican* at Altata, on the morning of June 8. He obtained no information there, and left for La Paz. At the latter place he was equally unfortunate in obtaining information, and left there, and on the 16th, reached San Blas, where he heard the *Forward* had gone to Boca-Jeacapan, a place about half-way between San Blas and Mazatlan, for the purpose of going up the river, and landing her plunder. The *Mohican* arrived there at daylight on the morning of the 17th, armed and manned six boats, under the command of Lieut. BRONSON, the Executive Officer, with instructions to find the piratical steamer, and bring her out. The boats passed through the surf of the outer bar at 7 o'clock, and shortly afterward Lieut. BRONSON signaled to the ship that the *Forward* was in the river, and that he was going in search of her. The party returned the next day in the afternoon, and reported the capture and destruction by burning of the *Forward*, under a scattering fire of four half-pounder field pieces and the rifles of the 170 men who had removed from her on the same afternoon to a position on the shore, better to defend her. The boats brought to the ship the remains of JAMES DONNEL, coxswain, killed, and reported two officers and six men wounded. The boats had pulled nearly seventy miles since leaving the ship, and had been under fire one hour. The men conducted themselves admirably, and accomplished the object of the expedition with the calmness of old veterans, which called forth the unqualified admiration of Commander LOW. Though the instructions to Lieut. BRONSON did not expressly contemplate the destruction of the *Forward*, still, in view of the circumstances of the case, the desperate resistance and heavy fire in her defense, the loss sustained and the utter impracticability of moving her, the *Forward* being hard on the reef, his action received full approval. DONNEL was buried at sea on the afternoon of the 18th, with appropriate ceremonies. Lieut. CUTTS, a passenger on board the *Mohican*, under orders to join the flag-ship of the fleet, volunteered to accompany the expedition and was given charge of a boat. On board of the *Forward* were found GEORGE W. HOLDEN, presumed to be the mate; F. W. JOHNSON, presumed to be the engineer, and four men, whom LOW proposed turning over to the Mexican authorities at Mazatlan. No papers were found on board. LOW says, "I in this affair, have endeavored to act with due deliberation; have satisfied myself that the *Forward*, according to Navy Regulations 1,022, was a vessel acting as a vessel of war, or privateer, without having proper commission so to act, the officers and crew of which shall be considered as pirates and treated accordingly."

POLITICAL.

Young Men's Republican Convention in Georgia—Politics in Utah—Resignation of State Senators in Ohio—Congressional Nominations.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—The Young Men's Republican Club met today, and every county was represented. Some 300 delegates were present. A. W. STONE was chosen temporary President and S. R. DARNELL permanent President. Resolutions were adopted indorsing a prolongation of the General Assembly; urging the equal division of the patronage of the State Road and other public institutions between the two races; requesting the Superintendent of the State Road to furnish first-class coaches for colored persons.

SALT LAKE, July 21.—Faust's Hall was last night densely crowded at the first meeting of the Liberal Party of Utah to ratify the nomination of Gen. GEORGE R. MAXWELL as their candidate for Delegate to Congress. Speeches were made by United States Attorney HEMPSTEAD, Judge C. N. HAWLEY, Gen. MAXWELL, and others.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—State Senators B. F. POTTS and JOSEPH R. HUBBELL today sent in their resignations. The former was recently appointed Governer of Montana, and the latter is a Democratic candidate for Congress.

FORT WAYNE, July 21.—At Hartford City, Ind., today, JOHN COBRICK was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Ninth Indiana District.

CHICAGO, July 21.—JACKSON ORR, of Boone County, was today nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Sixth District of Iowa, held at Fort Dodge.

CANADA.

Pleasure Fishing in the St. Lawrence—Captured Tackle to be Restored—Important Order—Tornado in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 21.—The boats and fishing-tackle seized on the St. Lawrence River, near Cornwall, by the Overseer of Fisheries are to be given up, according to instructions from the Minister of the Marine. A departmental order on the subject states that a circular is to be issued instructing the Canadian overseers of fisheries to make a distinction between foreigners fishing merely for pleasure and those fishing for trade. Foreigners will also, on application, be gratuitously furnished with printed permits, to be countersigned by the local overseers of fisheries....A perfect tornado swept over this city last night, resulting in considerable damage to property. The rain fell in torrents. Unfinished buildings suffered, as did many private residences.

The Marriage of Senator Ames—The Wedding Festivities—Reception at Belvidere, Gen. Butler's Residence.

LOWELL, Mass., July 21.—The marriage of Senator AMES with Miss BLANCHE BUTLER took place this evening in St. James' Episcopal Church. Dr. EDSON performed the marriage ceremony. The church was elaborately decorated with flowers. There were four groomsmen and four bride-maids; the former were dressed in full military uniform. After the ceremony in the church, Gen. BUTLER gave a grand reception at his residence, to which over 2,500 invitations had been issued. The house and grounds were brilliantly illuminated. Senator AMES and his wife will remain in Lowell a fortnight, and then visit his parents in Minnesota.

THE CROPS.

Department of Agriculture—The July Report—Grain, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Fruit—Prospective Yield Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following is from the report of the Department of Agriculture for July, just issued:

THE WHEAT CROP.

The condition of wheat is above an average in the following States: Maine, Spring, 3 per cent.; New-Hampshire, 2; Virginia, Winter, 1; North Carolina, 1; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 8; Tennessee, 6; West Virginia, 3; Kentucky, 3; Kansas, 2; Nebraska, 2; Oregon, 3. An average is indicated in South Carolina. Arkansas and the following States fall below an average prospect: Vermont, Spring, 9 per cent.; Massachusetts, 3; New-York, 12; New-Jersey, Winter, 20; Pennsylvania, Winter, 9; Delaware, 35; Maryland, 30; Mississippi, 2; Texas, 13; Missouri, 15; Illinois, Winter, 5, and Spring, 25; Indiana, Winter, 10; Ohio, Winter, 9; Michigan, 15; Wisconsin, Winter, 15, and Spring, 26; Minnesota, 15; Iowa, 15; California, 5; Oregon, 4. The great wheat-growing districts all show a reduction in their condition, rendering it certain that the crop of this year will be materially less than that of 1869. Future reports of the condition at and after harvesting are still elements of the ultimate estimate, but the average depreciations of thirteen per cent. and diminution in breadth of about six per cent. would make the present estimate about 210,000,000 bushels, the decrease being at least 48,000,000.

CORN.

The increase in the breadth of corn is greater than the decrease in the acreage of wheat. It may be placed at five per cent., or about 1,750,000 acres. There appears to be a very slight increase in New-England; about two per cent. in the Middle States; a decrease in the cotton States east of the Mississippi, and a still larger increase in the heart of the West. It is estimated at ten per cent. in Illinois, ten in Indiana, five in Ohio, two in Michigan, eight in Wisconsin, twenty in Minnesota, fifteen in Iowa, twenty-five in Nebraska, and fifteen in Kansas. Throughout the West the indications of a good crop have never been so general since the inauguration of the official crop returns.

COTTON.

The increase of acreage of cotton as indicated by the returns of the county correspondents, averages twelve per cent., and aggregates nearly 1,000,000 of acres. It is almost literally true that the people are devoting all their energies to the culture of cotton. The condition of the crops is so far favorable for a good yield; fully an average in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, and slightly below an average in the Carolinas, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee. Neither the caterpillar or boll-worm has yet appeared, and there are few drawbacks which a few weeks of favorable weather cannot repair. With an average season the present acreage should give nearly 3,500,000 of bales. With one of the extraordinary length of the last, the product would be little short of 4,000,000. The crop was of so remarkable a character for continued growth and late picking, that our October estimate (a reasonable one at the time) of 2,700,000 bales was advanced at the close of the season to 3,000,000.

OATS.

The oat crop is looking better than would be expected in view of the heat and drouth of the season. Its condition is a full average in about half the States, including all of New-England except Vermont, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky and Oregon. It is less promising in New-York, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas and all the Western States, in which the deficit ranges from nine to twenty-three per cent.

TOBACCO.

There is an increase of acreage of tobacco in Virginia and Kentucky. Our returns show an aggregate increase of about five per cent. A slight decrease is indicated in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. The appearance of the crop is superior in Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. Drouth has injured it on the north side of the Ohio.

APPLES.

The prospect for apples is unusually good from Maine to Georgia, except in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Tennessee is the only interior State which can claim an average.

PEACHES.

Peaches are somewhat less abundant than apples. The prospect in New-Jersey is returned at two per cent. above an average. Delaware will not have a full yield. Illinois is placed at five per cent. below the average, and Michigan at ten. Peaches and other fruits were destroyed by frosts in March throughout the Gulf States. The apple and peach crop are greatly infested by insects in the Middle States.

GRAPES.

Grapes generally promise remarkably well. A full average is indicated in California, Missouri and Ohio, and very few States make unfavorable returns.

New-York State Crops.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—The *Evening Journal* has the following information concerning the grain crop of this State: "The wheat crop will be an average of fully a half, if not three-quarters more, compared with last year's; but, in point of quality, it is much superior. About the same amount of barley was sown as last year, but the yield will be less; but it is too early now to decide as to its quality. The berry will be large, but may not be bright; adverse weather may yet change the whole aspect of this crop. Of oats, the yield will be large, and the crop fully up in amount to last year's, as a much larger amount was sown than last year, and throughout the season the weather has been favorable to its growth, and the late rains have materially improved its appearance."

The Ice Trouble at Hudson—An Injunction by Judge Barnard Served—Car-Loads of Ice Again Detained.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 21.—The difficulty between the Knickerbocker and the Washington Ice Companies has been renewed. On Tuesday afternoon, two car-loads of ice were brought to this city from the Shaker Village, and before it could be placed on the ice-barges, a notice restraining the Railroad Company from delivering it, issued by Judge BARNARD, of New-York, was served, and the ice will remain in the cars, where it is wasting at the rate of one-tenth of its weight per day. Innumerable suits at law between the Ice Companies are pending.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway—Another Meeting of Stockholders—No Action.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, today, Mr. ELDRIDGE, the President, stated that two injunctions had been served upon the Company—one by the Court of this county, and the other by Judge TAPPAN, of New-York—to restrain the Company from any acceptance of the acts of Rhode Island and Connecticut. The injunctions were broad enough to cover the whole ground, and, as President of the meeting, he should decline to put the question on the acceptance of the acts. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

Base-Ball—The Tour of the Olympics—A Game Yesterday in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Olympic Base-ball Club of this city will start Aug. 4 on a Western tour, and will play in Cincinnati, Chicago, Rockford, Ill., Indianapolis, and Cleveland. Today the Olympics beat the Jeffersons, of this city by a score of 47 to 6. The game yesterday in Baltimore was between the Marylands and Olympics, of Baltimore, and not the Olympics of Washington, as has been stated.

Marine Disaster—A New-York Steamer Ashore at Point Judith.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—The steamer *Acushnet*, from New-York for New-Bedford, went ashore on Point Judith at 5 o'clock this morning. She is thumping heavily on the rocks, and her keel is breaking up. Her passengers were landed at Newport.

COMMENCEMENTS.

YALE.

Commencement Day—Closing Exercises—Phi Beta Kappa—Alumni Dinner—Class Reunions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

Commencement Day, 1870, is now a thing of the past. A new class have started on the journey of life, bid farewell to their Alma Mater, and borne away in triumph the coveted sheep-skins. Old graduates have come and gone; met in their class reunions; told over again their memories of college days gone by; shaken the hand of friendship; pledged each other's health with oft-repeated libations, and then separated, to meet again, who can say when or where. The Colleges are deserted, their doors closed, while the dingy brick walls confront the visitor like silent, gloomy tombs, relics of the mystic past. Soon they too will fall beneath the reformer's hand, and with their fall the Yale College so dear to many will cease to exist, and the new University will have no recollections or traditions to endear it to those who are known as the old Alumni. So old men shake their heads, bewail the wisdom of today, which claims superiority over that of years gone by, and plead for more conservatism, while the young men cry out for more liberality, more radicalism, more life, more progress to keep pace with the steady onward march of the ideas of the time. Nor can the result be doubtful. Yale University has a bright and noble future before it. It can no longer afford to stay behind the age and be governed by rules and laws which are legacies of the past century.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

Last night the annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered in the Center Church, by Dr. MCCOSH, President of Princeton College. The orator was introduced by Judge TAFT. His subject was the relations of the recent discoveries in science to religion, and was a profound and learned discussion of the conservatism of forces, protoplasm and the law of natural selections. He reviewed HUXLEY, and answered his arguments by an indorsement of STIRLING. The address was interesting and grand in its delivery and argumentation. The poem, by J. K. LOMBARD, Esq., followed, and was exceedingly smooth and graceful in its flow of words.

CLASS REUNIONS.

Later in the evening various classes held their reunions. The class of 1864 had twenty-five members present; the class of 1855, about twenty-two present, and Hon. L. M. CHILD presided. Of the class of 1845 about forty were present, and about thirty of the class of 1850. Forty-two members of the Class of 1860 were present at their decennial. The festivities connected with the reunion took place at the New-Haven House, and were kept up until a late hour. W. W. PHELPS, of New-York, presided at the dinner, and various sentiments proposed were responded to as follows:

"Alma Mater," Charles H. Owen, Hartford; "The Class," H. L. Catlin, New-York; "The Lawyers," Lyman B. Bannel, New-York; "The Doctors," David L. Haight, New-York; "The Ministers," Rev. Louis Blakesley, Ohio; "The Press," John M. Morris, Charleston, S. C.; "Woman," E. L. Gaul, New-York; "Our Wives," Rev. S. C. Dunham, West Brookfield, Mass.; "The Dead of '60," Rev. George H. Griffin, New-Milford, Conn.

The class graduated 108 members. In the ten years that have passed, 17 have died and 56 married; 82 children have been born. The number of unmarried men remaining in the class is 35. The class of 1867 celebrated their triennial meeting, and also presented the silver cup to their class boy. At the business meeting, W. H. MORSE was elected Secretary. The doors of the dining-room at the New-Haven Hotel were thrown open at 11 P. M. and the large room was soon filled with ladies and gentlemen anxious to see the cup presented. Mr. J. M. SPENCER presided and made an appropriate speech of welcome. The class then sang the cup song, after which the cup was presented by THOMAS HEDGE, Jr., of Burlington, Iowa. Mr. HEDGE's speech is universally acknowledged to have been the best ever delivered at an occasion of the kind. From the beginning to the end it was replete with wit and humor; its vivacity never ceased. Alluding to the marriages in the class, Mr. HEDGE accounted for the fact that there had not been more by stating that when they left college "many were in the optative mood, but since they had not been conjugated, it was feared they had been declined." The class, anxious to know when to expect the boy, consulted the *Farmers' Almanac*, and found recorded opposite the date, Oct. 26, 1868, "Expect a squall about this time." Full of fun, sparkling with wit and humor, the jokes requiring no interpreter, Mr. HEDGES' speech well merited the enthusiastic applause which it received. Mr. ALBERT WARREN received the cup in behalf of the boy with a few appropriate words, and the boy himself loudly exclaimed, "Thank you, men," much to the amusement of the company.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Commencement Day dawned bright and fair, and the sun seemed to share in the general satisfaction by radiating some of his warmest rays. With the thermometer anywhere among the nineties, people prefer to keep quiet, so that the enthusiasm, which it is proper to suppose pervaded every heart, was of the "Still waters run deep" order. At 9 A. M. the procession, headed by a band, and composed of the Sheriff, Governor, Faculty, Alumni and the graduating class, marched to the Center Church, which was already filled with spectators. The speakers, by a rule lately adopted, are selected from among the highest-appointment men, for their literary ability, and are limited in number to fourteen. The exercises are, therefore, much more interesting than formerly, when there were thirty or more speakers. The pieces, also, are of a higher order of merit. I would also state that this year the valedictorian and the salutatorian were equal in point of scholarship, both having a stand of 3.59 on a scale of 4. At the church the following was the order of exercises:

1. Music: Semiramide. Overture. ROSSINI.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by DWIGHT WHITNEY LEARNED, Plymouth.
4. Dissertation, "A Plea for the Useless," by ROBERT WEEKS DEFOREST, New-York City.
5. Dissertation, "The American Disregard of Law," by PHILIP LINDSLEY, Nashville, Tenn.
6. Music: Beauty and Song. LABITZKY.
7. Dissertation, "Comic Literature," by EDWARD SACKETT HUME, New-Haven.
8. Oration, "The Progress of Medical Science," by GEORGE LUCIUS BEARDSLEY, Milford.
9. Oration, "Mental Gravitation Laws," by ORLANDO COPE, Butlerville, Ind.
10. Music: Serenade. SCHUBERT.
11. Oration, "The True Reformer," by JOHN HOYT PERRY, Southport.
12. Oration, "Religious Autocrats," by MORRIS FRANK TYLER, New-Haven.
13. Music: Second Symphony, first movement. BEETHOVEN.
14. Oration, "The Democracy of Jefferson," by WALTER SETH LOGAN, Washington.
15. Philosophical Oration, "The Realm of Law," by WM. HENRY WELCH, Norfolk.
16. Music: Traumbilder. LUMBYE.
17. Philosophical Oration, "Christianizing the World," by JOHN SCUDDER CHANDLER, Madura, So. India.
18. Oration, "Poetry," by JOHN WALLINGFORD ANDREWS, Columbus, Ohio.
19. Music: Aria, Stabat Mater. ROSSINI.
20. Oration, "The Chinese Puzzle," by THOS. JOSEPH TILNEY, Brooklyn, N. Y.
21. Oration, "The Problem of College and the Problem of Life," with the Valedictory Address, by GEORGE CHASE, Portland, Me.
22. Music: Faust. GOUNOD.
23. Degrees Conferred.
24. Prayer by the President.

The following are the class honors:

Orations—Geo. Chase, Portland, Me., valedictory oration; Dwight W. Learned, Plymouth, salutatory oration; Wm. H. Welch, Norfolk, philosophical oration; Ed. S. Dana, New-Haven, philosophical oration; J. S. Chandler, Madura, So. India, philosophical oration; Sands F. Randall, Mystic Bridge, philosophical oration; Edwin Russell Stearns, Wyoming, Ohio; John Hoyt Perry, Southport; Thomas Joseph Tilney, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Charles Hall Strong, New-Orleans, La.; Walter Seth Logan, Washington; Samuel Rosenburgh Morrow, Albany, N. Y.; John Wallingford Andrews, Columbus, Ohio; Randall Spaulding, Townsend, Mass.; Geo. D. Metcalf, Waverly, Ill.; George L. Beardsley, Milford; Morris F. Tyler, New-Haven; Orlando Cope, Butlerville, Ind.; Cassius William Kelly, Erie, Penn.; John Alexander Ross, Greenup, Ky.; Chas. E. Shepard, Dansville, N. Y.; Arthur H. Warren, Leicester, Mass.; Edward S. White, Granby, Mass.; Frank Fanning Jewett, New-Haven.

Dissertations.—Robert Weeks De Forest, New-York City; Lauriston L. Scaife, Pittsburg, Penn.; William J. Betts, Stamford; Samuel St. J. McCutchen, Plainfield, N. J.; Walter Rogers Beach, Milford; Edward S. Hume, New-Haven; Jotham H. Cummings, Worcester, Mass.; Philip Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn.

Disputes—Walter Buck, Andover, Mass.; Jas. Gore King McClure, Albana, N. Y.; Norman White Carey, Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry A. Riley, Montrose, Penn.; Robert Baldwin, Baltimore, Md.; Willard Eddy, New-Haven; John Waldo Shattuck, Coleraine, Mass.; John C. Kendall, Ridgefield; George Washington Drew, New Haven; Charles W. Gould, New-York City; Edward G. Selden, Norwich; John Elliot Curran, Utica; Frank R. Schell, Norristown, Penn.

Colloquies.—Edward Perkins Clark, West Springfield, Mass.; Joshua M. Fiero, Catskill, N. Y.; Charles H. Dix, Seville, Ohio; Morris Beach Beardsley, Trumbull; Franklin Countryman, New-Haven; Edwin A. Lewis, Naugatuck; Arthur Power Crane, Adrian, Mich.; Robert Kelly, New-York City; Chas. Woodward Gaylord, Wallingford; Lewis W. Hicks, Worcester, Mass.; George Walker Jenkins, Boonton, N. J.; Henry J. Faulkner, Dansville, N. Y.; Nathaniel E. Wordin, Bridgeport; Walter Scott Hull, Nashville, Tenn.; Geo. Eggleston Dodge, New-York City.

THE GRADUATES.

The graduating class numbers 111, and but three other classes have graduated a larger number. Altogether the class has had 178 members. In addition to the names given above, the following will also graduate:

F. Allis, W. H. Backus, C. S. Belford, D. McC. Bone, Z. T. Carpenter, C. H. Chapin, E. Chapin, D. E. Clapp, H. A. Cleveland, N. B. Coy, N. B. Craig, H. W. Eaton, E. J. Edwards, H. P. Fellows, I. E. Forbes, D. J. Griffith, G. B. Grinnell, W. C. Gulliver, W. Hesing, J. H. Hewes, F. H. Hoadley, G. L. Huntress, H. L. Hutchins, R. Johnston, R. Kelly, W. H. Lee, G. F. Lincoln, J. E. Lord, T. McClintock, F. N. Mann, H. E. Martin, H. B. Mason, E. F. Merriam, G. D. Miller, B. M. Nead, J. B. Nicholson, C. E. Perkins, J. F. Perry, C. Phelps, E. H. Phelps, S. A. Raymond, C. McC. Reeve, J. B. Rich, G. A. Robinson, J. M. Russell, F. H. Schell, B. Silliman, N. H. Swayne, R. Terry, E. B. Thomas, P. Trumbull, W. H. Van Schoonhoven, H. P. Warren, G. C. Wattles.

At the close of the exercises the following degrees were announced by the President:

The degree of LL.D., on President Eliot, of Harvard; J. D. Whitney, (1839,) Director of the Geological Survey; Judge W. Strong, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Elliot. The degree of D. D. was conferred on J. F. Hyde, of the Theological Seminary; J. A. Benton, of California, and G. L. Walker, of the Central Church, New-Haven. The honorary degree of A. M. was given to Prof. Trowbridge, of the Scientific School; Mr. Batterson, of Hartford, and Mr. Wilcox, of New-Haven. The degree of A. B. was given to the graduating class, that of Ph. B. to graduates of the Scientific School, and of A. M., in course, to certain members of the class of 1867.

ALUMNI DINNER.

At 2 P. M. the graduates and invited guests assembled under the large tent in front of Alumni Hall, and being marshaled by Prof. PORTER marched into the hall in the order of classes, and sat down to the tolerably well-filled tables. There was considerable of the "feast of reason," but precious little of any other kind of feast. An Alumnus had better eat a hearty meal before going to the Alumni dinner, and he will then be the better able to enjoy its delicacies. Those who undergo a preliminary starvation process in order to have plenty of room for the viands expected, are apt to retire from the Hall with the same vacant feeling with which they passed its portals. At the close of the repast post-prandial speeches were made by the President, Gov. HAWLEY, Prof. TROWBRIDGE, Prof. WEIR, Hon. LORENZO JANES, (1825,) Prof. FISKE, of Chicago, ELLIS ROBERTS, L.L.D., of the Utica *Herald*, Rev. Dr. JANES, W. W. PHELPS, and others.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

In the evening the President welcomed the graduates and others to the hospitalities of his mansion, and a dress reception was also given at the Art Gallery. The late trains bore away many of the strangers present during the week, while some who have managed to behold Yale's repeated defeats at Worcester with a stoical kind of indifference, took the midnight train for that place, where Harvard and Yale meet again to-morrow for their annual aquatic contest. And so ends Commencement week in 1870. Old graduates say it was tame, quiet, not what it used to be when the whole State seemed to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion, and to consider Commencement Day as the great gala day of the year. Perhaps it is true that Commencement is not what it used to be, yet it has called together Yale men from all the quarters of the globe, its festivities have been marred by no accident or unpleasant occurrences, and every feature of the exercises of the week has been both pleasurable and profitable to all participants. While, as I have said before, it is a matter of regret that the great and important question of giving the Alumni a voice in the College government has been postponed, and no scheme presented on which conflicting opinions might harmonize, nevertheless the existence of a wide-spread desire for some change has been made manifest to all, and that a change will be made which shall infuse new life, new spirit and more liberal ideas into the College corporation, and that before long, is the sincere belief and hope of every well-wisher of our noble University. H. W. R.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

Exercises of Commencement Week—Announcement of Prizes—The Orations—Growth of the College—Generosity of Its Friends—Exercises of the Graduating Class.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Thursday, July 21, 1870.

Commencement at Wesleyan calls together, as usual, in Middletown, a crowd of the friends of the College and the graduating class. The exercises of this year, thus far, have been fully as interesting as those of past seasons, and the College can be again reported prosperous and strong. On Monday the prizes for the year were awarded, as follows: Hibbard Prize, (Freshman,) in declamation, to Arthur P. Adams; Miller Prize, in debate, (Junior,) to William F. Whitcher, of Benton, N. H.; Rich Prize, for best English oration, to A. J. Palmer, Newark, N. J.; Parker Prize, for best declamation, (Junior and Sophomore,) divided between Edwin A. Blake, of Ipswich, Mass., and E. M. Smith, of Portland, Me.; Calef Prize, second in declamation, to Eldon B. Birdsey, of Middletown; Olin Rhetorical Prize, (Senior,) to Leon C. Field, of Boston; Wise Prize, (Moral Philosophy,) to Leon C. Field, of Boston; Pierce Prize, (Natural Science,) to Darius Baker, of South Yarmouth, Mass., and Marcus P. Hatfield, of Chicago; Cutts Prize, (Mental Philosophy,) to E. M. Smith, of Portland, Me.; North Mathematical Prize, (Sophomore,) to Silas P. Rent, of Remsen, N. Y.; Walsh Greek Prize, (Sophomore,) to F. M. North, of New-York; Phi Beta Kappa Latin Prize, (Sophomore,) to F. M. North, of New-York; Ayres Prize, for best examination in preparatory studies, to O. B. Froote, of Syracuse, N. Y. The Taylor Prize, for best poem, was not awarded. There were a large number of competitors, but the Committee reported that none of the productions presented were poems.

Senator WILLEY, of West Virginia, delivered the annual oration before the College, Monday evening. His subject was the influence of Christianity upon Government and society.

THE ECLECTIC FRATERNITY.

The Eclectic Fraternity held their quadrennial exercises Tuesday evening. Rev. E. O. HAVEN, LL. D., of the North-western University, delivered the oration. His subject was "Dreams and Dreaming."

Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR followed with a poem on "Elijah." After the exercises the various secret societies held their private reunions. At one of these, it is generally believed that a new and elegant hall recently fitted up was dedicated to Alpha Delta Phi.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Wednesday morning the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors accepted the new charter recently adopted by the Connecticut Legislature. According to its terms a new Board of Trustees is to be created which is to have complete supervision of the University, twenty-one of these to be elected by the old Board, five by the Alumni, and one by each of the patronizing Conferences. One-fifth of these are to go out of office at the end of each year, so as to make the Trustees hereafter elective for five years only. The following persons were chosen by the Board:

Isaac Rich, Daniel Drew, Orange Judd, Oliver Hoyt, D. D. Chamberlain, Oliver Cutts, Wm. Griffin, C. C. North, Rev. D. D. Curry, D. D., Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D. D., Rev. Ezekiel Robinson, John L. Smith, Rev. D. H. Chase, LL.D.; Charles Parker, Jacob Sleeper, Henry J. Baker, Bishop E. S. Janes, Daniel W. Camp, Benjamin Douglass, Cornelius Walsh, Arthur B. Calef.

The following Trustees were elected by the Alumni:

Hon. G. G. Reynolds, of Brooklyn; John C. Rand, of Boston; Harvey B. Lane, of New-York; Rev. B. R. Pierce, D. D., of New-York, and Prof. J. E. Ring, of Fort Edward.

THE NEW HALL OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science is going rapidly forward, its walls being about completed. It is by far the finest of the college buildings, both practically and ornamentally. Mr. JUDD puts it up at his own sole expense, which is now estimated at $70,000. He also announced to the Board at its meeting yesterday, that he is ready to give $30,000 to endow a Professorship, and has provided $30,000 more in his will upon which he proposes to commence paying the interest immediately. Messrs. RICH and DREW, whose notes the University hold for $100,000 each, also communicated the fact that hereafter they will pay six per cent. interest on the same, instead of five, as heretofore. The property of the University, with these promised additions, amounts to $711,853. The additions made by ORANGE JUDD during the past year amount to considerably more than the whole institution was worth fifteen years ago. At the suggestion of Mr. JUDD, the Board authorized the further employment of Prof. TRUE, as financial agent, as he has had great success in collecting funds for the institution during the past few months. Rev. Dr. CURRY delivered the annual oration before the Alumni at 4 P. M., on "The scholar amid the activities of life." The Commencement concert and the Alumni festival divided the evening.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Today (Thursday) is devoted to Commencement proper. The programme of exercises of the graduating class consisted of

The valedictory by Leon C. Field, of Boston; the Latin salutatory by Darius Baker, of South Yarmouth, Mass.; a philosophical oration, by H. A. McKenny, of Gorham, Me.; metaphysical, by G. H. McGrew, of Ringwood, West Va.; ancient classical, by H. G. Newton, of Durham, Conn. modern classical, by J. R. Wells, of Pemberton N. J.; First-class orations by C. E. Hawkins, of Potsdam, N. Y.; W. H. Peters, of Beekman, N. Y.; R. W. Smith, of East Bridgewater, Mass.; A. J. Palmer, Newark, N. J.; E. J. Howe, Passaic, N. J.; S. P. Hammond, Red Bank, N. J.; V. W. Mettoon, Cazenovia, N. Y.; G. B. Goode, Cincinnati; M. W. Van Denburg, Homer, N. Y.; W. A. Johnston, Middletown; J. H. Emerson, Watertown, Mass.; G. T. Parrott, Irvington, N. J.; C. M. Hicks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. S. Roe, Fulton, N. Y.; E. H. Rice, Springfield, Mass.; E. Hill, Jr., Norwalk, Conn.; B. Gill, Westboro', Mass.; D. H. Hanaburg, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; J. N. Clements, Marcellus, N. Y.; M. P. Hatfield, Chicago, and C. W. Gallagher, Austin, Nevada; and English orations by F. W. Clarke, Chicago; J. Welch, Canton, Iowa; C. L. Hamilton, Philadelphia; W. E. Dwight, Chelsea, Mass.; C. E. Seaver, Willimansett, Mass.; J. S. Wood, Michigan City, Ind.; C. S. Edgerton, West Troy, N. Y.; J. B. Thomas, Jr., Charlestown, Mass.; W. J. Smith, Middletown, R. I.; W. L. Miller, Springfield, Mass.; G. P. Mains, Mexico, N. Y. Sixteen of these were excused—that is, their places upon the programme are merely nominal, designed only to indicate their rank in scholarship with the rest. Messrs. F. W. CLARKE and W. A. JOHNSTON received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other members of the graduating class received the degree of B. A.

The degree of M. A. in course was conferred upon W. H. Burns, R. N. Crane, E. Cunningham, J. A. Dilks, J. Farnum, F. T. Glover, E. J. Haynes, E. R. Hendrix, C. E. Mandeville, C. W. Millard, W. A. Munson, C. R. North, and S. H. Trowbridge of the class of 1867, E. M. Anthony of 1860, A. O. Hammond of 1865, and C. P. Mather of 1866.

The degree of M. A. *ad eundem* was conferred upon Rev. J. O. PECK, graduate of Amherst College; H. G. MILLER, of Madison University, and D. D. CHAMBERLAIN, of the University of the City of New-York.

The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon HARMON NILES, Rev. M. S. TERRY and Rev. WM. T. WORTH. The degree of D. D. upon Rev. N. J. BURTON, of Hartford; Rev. C. D. Foss, of New-York, and Rev. WM. ANTLIFF, Principal of the Primitive Methodist Theological Institute, Sunderland, England.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

PERSONAL.

Prof. VAN BENSCHOTEN, of the Greek Department, who has been kept from his duties by illness a part of the past year, has recovered so as to be able to resume active duty. Mr. WINCHESTER, Librarian, is to have the additional duty of Instructor in Rhetoric. This increase of strength in the faculty will enable them to give greater variety to the course by increasing the number of elective studies, according to a plan to be developed still more hereafter.

BRENTANO now has on his crowded counters, at No. 23 Union-square, all the July London Magazines, having received by the last English mails *Belgravia* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which complete the list. BRENTANO's fresh budget also includes the current number of *Nature*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Graphic*, *Punch*, and the *Academy*.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest War News—Concentration of French and Prussian Troops—Action of the European Powers—General Suspension of Business—Speech of the King of Prussia—Sketch of the French Campaign; A Scene in the French High Court of Justice; The French Press on the War.

General Topics.

Suicide of M. Prevost Paradol, the New French Minister—The Inquest; The Girls' Boat-Race at Pittsburg; Wife Murder in Canada; Commencement Week at Yale; Conflagrations in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; The Saratoga Races.

Agricultural.

How to Check the Growth of Weeds; A Vermont Farmer; The Cattle and Produce Markets.

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MARRIED.

OSBORNE—BUTTASZENE.—In this City, on the 19th inst., by Rev. W. A. Masker, SILVANUS F. OSBORNE to MARY A. BUTTASZENE.

SMITH—BURKE.—On Wednesday, July 20, by Rev. Father Lafonte, FRANK J. SMITH to Miss MARY V. BURKE, only daughter of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Martin Burke, U. S. A., all of this City.

DIED.

APPLETON.—On Tuesday, July 19, at Clifton, Staten Island, FANNY, daughter of John A. and Serena P. Appleton, in her 17th year.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, Friday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 20, 1870 EDITH, only daughter of George A. and Isabella E. Bell, aged 2 months and 19 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 176 Columbia-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 22, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BLACK.—On Friday, July 1, at Hampstead, London, GRACE A. MCSYMON, wife of W. Forsyth Black, C. E.

BUXTON.—On Wednesday, July 20, JOHN BUXTON. The body will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

BRYANT.—On Wednesday, July 20, at No. 258 West 42d-st., AMANDA ANDERSON, wife of Carolan O'B. Bryant, aged 28 years, 1 month.

Requiem mass will be held at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning, from whence the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUCK.—At Rye Beach, on the 18th inst., Miss REBECCA C., daughter of the late Gardon Buck, of this City.

CELLE.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, July 21, 1870, CHARLES CELLE, Jr.

COCKBAIN.—On Monday, 18th inst., suddenly, of sunstroke, WILLIAM COCKBAIN, native of Keswick, Cumberland County, England, aged 42 years.

Buried at Green-Wood, L. I., 20th inst.

☞ Liverpool and Manchester (England) papers please copy.

EVANS.—At Tremont, Westchester County, on Wednesday, July 20, LEMUEL EDWARD, only child of Lemuel E. and Arvilla A. Evans, aged 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock. The train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 9¼ o'clock.

FORCE.—Suddenly, July 19, MARY SICE, only daughter of Ephraim C. and Almira S. Force.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock this day, at No. 114 East 31st-st., without further notice. Remains to be interred in family vault at Madison, N. J.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 21, THOMAS GRAHAM, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Amity Lodge No. 323, F. and A. M., Tompkins Lodge No. 9, I. O. of F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 49 Park-place, on Sunday, 3 P. M.

GEBHARD.—At Rome, March 30, KATE GEBHARD, widow of Frederick C. Gebhard, and daughter of Thomas E. Davis.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her family, are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on the 20th inst., JAMES C. HAVILAND, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sixth day, 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Aaron Field, No. 73 Columbia-st., near Orange-st.

HILLMAN.—July 21st., SPENCER HILLMAN, infant son of G. W. and M. A. Hillman.

He will be buried from the residence of his father, No. 223 East 50th-st., on Saturday, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KONNENHOVEN.—At Newtown, L. I., July 21st, PHEBE MARIA, wife of William G. Konnenhoven, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MAURY.—On Wednesday, July 20, of dysentery, SARAH MYTTON, youngest child of Mytton and Virginia Maury, of Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

ORCHARD.—On the 21st inst., SIDNEY HERBERT, infant son of Francis and Mary Ann Orchard, aged 2 months and 2 weeks.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR AUGUST, 1870.
CONTENTS:

THE RAQUETTE CLUB.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Dismal Wilderness—The Professor—The Club—The Rush for the Wilderness—"Madam, I beg pardon; is this a Deerhound?"—"Have you no Voiture, no Baronche?"—"The Laker"—The Lazy Guide—Before going to the Adirondacks—After going to the Adirondacks—An English Tourist "Doing" the Adirondacks—An Explosion—"What will He do with It?"

SOUTH-COAST SAUNTERINGS IN ENGLAND.—(Saunter VI.)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Canterbury Cathedral—The Undercroft—Device on Archbishop Morton's Tomb—Dean Alford—St. Martin's Church, and View—The Penance of Henry II.—Ancient Etching of Becket's Shrine—Mosaics near Becket's Shrine—The Venerable Canon Robertson.

MY MOCKING BIRD.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Stage Effects of the Electric Light—Principle of the Regulator—The Charcoal Points, magnified—Magneto-Electric Machine—The Electric Microscope—Night-work by Electric Illumination.

A VISIT TO BANGKOK.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The King of Siam proceeding in State to visit a Temple—The Royal Barge—Prime Minister of Siam—King of Siam—A Theatrical Performance in Bangkok—Court-yard of the King's Palace—A Prince of the Blood—The Heir-Apparent—A Siamese Temple—Pagoda—Gate of Temple.

THE AUTO DA FE OF 1755.

EARLY HISTORY OF COLORADO.

TWO HEARTS.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.—IX. THE CAMPAIGN OF MORAVIA.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Young Lords of Saxony on a Winter Campaign—Map illustrating the Campaign in Moravia—Frederick concentrating his Army at Chrudim—Plan of Battle of Chotusitz—Maria Theresa at the Head of her Army.

THE OLD LOVE AGAIN. By ANNIE THOMAS.

ILLUSTRATION.—The Private Room.

BY-PATHS TO PROSPERITY.

PLAYED TO THE END.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN ITALY.

AS EASY AS LYING.

TWO POETS.

ONLY CLODHOPPERS.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE. A Letter to the Christian Women of America. (Part I.)

ANTEROS. By the author of "Guy Livingstone," &c.

HEARTACHE.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

With the June Number HARPER'S MAGAZINE entered on its *Forty-first Volume*. The Number for August contains papers of unusual interest and attractiveness. The leading article, "The Raquette Club," like other illustrated papers that have recently appeared in this magazine, revives the associations which formerly clustered about Porte Crayon's remarkable character-sketches. M. D. Conway contributes another of his "South-Coast Saunterings," dealing this time with the old English cathedral town of Canterbury. This paper, profusely illustrated, will be completed in the September Number. In "The Electric Light" we have another of those illustrated scientific articles which have done so much to acquaint general readers with the more recondite laws and operations of natural forces. "The Old Love Again," by Annie Thomas, and "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," are still continued. In the September number will be commenced "Anne Furness," a new and brilliant serial story, by the author of "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "Mabel's Progress," &c. Besides the serials, the August number contains five very good short stories, three excellent poems, and more than the usual quantity of light and pleasant reading-matter in the shape of essays. "Frederick the Great" is still continued. This history of the life and campaigns of Frederick the Great is of especial interest at the present time, in connection with the war now opening between Prussia and France. A brief résumé is given, in another paper, of the early history of Colorado. "A Visit to Bangkok" is an interesting narrative, beautifully illustrated. The paper on "Female Suffrage"—a letter to the Christian women of America—will attract universal attention; it will be completed in the September number.

Regarding the literary excellence, the variety and the attractiveness of its contents, and the timeliness of its occasional articles bearing on current topics, the publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE may confidently challenge for it comparison with its previous record, and claim that it is fulfilling the promises which they have made in the past.

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BY WM. H. CLARKE,
Author of "New Method for Reed Organs."
Price $2. Sent post-paid on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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ITALY.

The Feast of St. Peter—The Possible Historian of the Vatican Council—The Pope's Infallibility.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, July 2, 1870.

It may not be safe to say a word more upon the Italian financial question until Parliament makes up its mind what it is going to do. The discussion of the Ministerial project, which a little while back promised to become a law, continues, and may drag on until dog-days, and then itself go to the dogs. Several clauses, however, have been voted, and it only remains for the bill as a whole to go through the ordeal of the last hard raps. Some high words have been used in the Chamber this week, but partisan animosities have lost much of their former virulence, and have become as harmless as the noisy talk of an ale-house.

THE FESTA OF ST. PETER.

This week we have had the Festa of St. Peter and St. Paul, celebrated with ceremony at Rome, but not made much account of here. The last half of the month of June is crowded full of days of religious fêtes. Five days out of thirteen the shops were shut and traffic in great part suspended. To be sure, the law has gone to the utmost limit in putting a stop to religious processions in the streets, and Italy is now as badly off, if that is the right phrase, as we are for the the lack of such spectacles. The Host cannot now be borne in procession in public on Corpus Domini Day—a prohibition considered by the members of the religious orders one of the crowning acts of impiety of this reforming Government. This year there has been no attempt to defy the law and public opinion, by repeating such scenes as that witnessed in the Square of St. Mark's, at Venice, a year or two ago, when a procession of priests and monks bearing the holy symbol of the Eucharist was broken up and driven pell-mell into the church. Without being a Protestant country by any organic changes yet effected in dogmas or the constitution of faith, Italy is already strongly Protestant in the spirit of protest, exercised almost without limit under the régime of freedom which the new legislation has given the nation.

THE POSSIBLE HISTORIAN OF THE COUNCIL.

CESERE CANTU, the well-known Italian author, has been repeatedly spoken of as the one who would probably be chosen by the Pope to write the history of the Vatican Council. He has been at Rome during the Winter expecting the appointment. But the honor has been reserved for a young Florentine theologian, the Canonico CECCONI, who has, within a few days, been summoned to Rome to begin his work. From some personal acquaintance I am able to state that Signor CECCONI is thirty-six years of age, a graduate of the University of Pisa. There, at the age of twenty, he received honors for attainments in natural science. Dedicating himself afterward to the profession of theology, he perused his studies at the College of the Capranica and at the Roman College. He has since held the post of Vice-Rector of the Theological Seminary in Florence, and Canon of the Cathedral; editing for several years a monthly publication called the *Ecclesiastical Archives*. He has published the first volume of a history of the General Council of Florence, and with so much credit as to receive the appointment, by the Archbishop, of Pro-Vicar of this diocese, and is now rewarded with a higher honor from the Pope's own hand.

THE POPE'S INFALLIBILITY.

There is a default at Rome, for, contrary to what has been so many times promised, the Pope's infallibility was not proclaimed on the 29th of last month, the day set apart in honor of St. Peter and St. Paul. The Council is not making such good progress with its work as was hoped, and many not friendly to Rome are growing impatient, having long ago accepted the infallibility dogma as a foregone decision. Whether PIUS IX. does or does not come safely to land with the bark of Peter, he has already proved himself a poor navigator, even with the help of such pilots as Cardinal ANTONELLI or Father BECKS. The former, wishing to gain as much time as possible for the Council, puts off and pacifies Ministers of State with gentle and evasive answers. In speaking of the Cardinals on the side of the opposition, I omitted to mention the names of Cardinal DE RAUSCHER, Archbishop of Vienna, and Cardinal MATHIEU, the Archbishop of Besançon, in France. The position taken by Cardinal GUIDI is having its effect, and it is thought by some that his speech has brought on a crisis in the Assembly. New difficulties present themselves with the progress of the discussion, and obstacles which in the beginning were admitted to be formidable, do not diminish with all the new attempts made to clear the way. The opposition, instead of being less, is more pronounced, and there are not a few members who long to leave Rome and reach their homes. ANGELICO.

Desperate Attempt to Break Jail—An Organized Plot Among the Convicts Frustrated.

From the Auburn Daily Advertiser, July 19.

Several days ago it became evident to Sheriff SAVERY that something unusual was on foot among the prisoners confined in Auburn Jail. Among the principal captives there are WM. H. LYMAN, the forger of a pardon for a convict of Auburn Prison, HERBERT E. POTTER, confined for an assault with a deadly weapon, and THEO. WHEELER, for grand larceny, all held for trial. The Sheriff and his aids discovered that a plot was working for a general jail delivery and escape of all the prisoners who chose to follow their leader, LYMAN, the jail-breaker, this being his third nearly successful operation in that line. Monday night at 11 o'clock was the time fixed for escape, which was to be effected by enlarging the two stove-pipe holes in the chimney of the south wall, which were to be reached by means of a plank tilted up against the stairs to the upper tier of cells, and reaching the spot to be "mined." Supplied with bits of soft solder, by outsiders, the plotters had melted it up in their spoons over the blaze of their candles, and with a wooden mould had cast a key to unlock some of the cells. They had also manufactured a wrench from a stick of hard wood, with which to unscrew a nut that held the bar which governed the locks of five other cells, so as to liberate all hands. With a five-foot iron bar or "churn-drill," used in drilling stone, and which they had managed to partly file and partly break in two, the prisoners began at 11 o'clock last night and worked away at the chimney holes, using a bed-quilt from one of the cells to catch the *débris* and deaden the sound. After giving them a good start, the Sheriff, Under Sheriff and Deputy WARREN MEAD, opened the hall-door and went in fully prepared for any emergency that might arise. The prisoners heard them coming, there being only three at work, the others keeping their cells, two only failing to be unlocked by the breaking of the bogus key. Upon the approach of the officer, one of the culprits ran for his cell, LYMAN being very innocently engaged in drawing water from the faucet, and the third man striking an attitude of offense with his bar, which he very suddenly dropped and followed when the posse came down on him. The disappointed would-be skedaddlers were quickly back in safe cells, with the keys turned upon them, when it was discovered that they had a supply of all necessary files, saws made of watch springs, and a satchel packed with provisions.

They were provided with sets of heavy irons today, manacles and shackles, riveted on by a blacksmith, which will tend to keep them quiet. LYMAN is no stranger to these ornaments, having worn them on similar occasions before. A letter was received from his sweetheart this morning, inquiring of his prospects and addressed to the Sheriff. As he had expected to make his escape on Saturday night last, and was only prevented by the fear of another prisoner implicating himself, the lady expected to hear from the Sheriff that her hero had got off and escaped.

Attempted Assassination—A Wronged Husband Fires at His Wife's Paramour.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, July 19.

A lively sensation exists in that portion of the town called Rockville, on account of an unsuccessful attempt at murder, made last Saturday evening. The facts, as near as we can gather them, are these: There was living in County-street a shoemaker by the name of JOSEPH M. LARRABEE. There had been a long standing variance between him and his wife, occasioned by her persistent intimacy with one WILLIAM BOOM, also a married man. This "unpleasantness" had become a matter of public notoriety, and the bold and shameless flirtation, to use a mild word, between the faithless wife and the unscrupulous paramour, has been for a long time food for gossiping scandal. LARRABEE tried hard to break up this *liaison*, and once or twice abandoned his wife and family, but was induced to return upon her promise to reform. At last, some weeks ago, he left her, as he said, for good and all, and went to reside in Lynn. It now appears that after leaving her the last time he set himself about discovering an opportunity to redress his grievances in that modern heroic way that has superseded the old-fashioned lawsuit or order method recommended by COKE and BLACKSTONE, towit: the bare bodkin. So he armed himself, and lurked about the accustomed promenades of the offending couple for seven consecutive nights, and on the seventh, at about 9 o'clock, he happened to see them, in company with another couple, walking on the railroad, near Newhall's Crossing. He stepped upon the fence near by, and, taking a hasty aim, discharged his pistol at the pair, indifferent, as he said, which he should hit. But as fate would have it, just at the moment he fired the rail he stood upon broke, and he came down instead of his game. Nobody was hurt by the bullet, though the crack of the revolver caused a panic among the party attacked, who retreated while the assailant was picking himself up. This is all till further developments, of which we think there will be none, as mutual mortification will be very apt to make the parties mutually mum.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A lady is urged by a Wyoming paper as a candidate for Delegate to Congress.

Judge BUSTEED is accused of Senatorial aspirations, to culminate in an election from Alabama in 1873.

A Richmond paper says that opposition to Republicanism ought to be recognized as a party tenet by the Conservative organization.

The Republicans of the Petersburg, Va., District, hold a convention Aug. 3 to nominate a candidate for Congress.

In Tennessee, it is said, all the candidates before the people are anxious to be considered Conservatives.

The Republicans of the Second District of Arkansas hold a convention at Camden, Aug. 4, to nominate a representative to the Forty-second Congress, and the Republicans of the First District hold theirs Sept. 12, at Duvall's Bluff.

On the 4th of August North Carolina chooses Representatives to the Forty-first Congress and a full delegation to the Forty-second Congress, together with an Attorney-General, State Senators, Representatives and county officers.

Ex-President JOHNSON is said to support the pretensions of Gen. WM. A. QUARLES for Governor of Tennessee. This probably disposes of the joke that the Ex-President was again about to begin the ascent of the political ladder, beginning with the Governorship round.

The contest between Mr. Cullom and Gen. MCNULTA, for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eighth Illinois District, has turned attention toward Gen. E. B. HARLAN, now private secretary to Gov. PALMER, as a compromise candidate. After gallant service during the war Mr. HARLAN practiced law in Decatur, Ill.

Hon. JOHN CRITCHER, in a card in the Richmond *Whig*, announces himself a candidate for Congress from the First Virginia District. The *Whig* says he was a member of the Convention of 1861, commanded a regiment of (rebel!) cavalry during the war, and was appointed by the Governor and Legislature in 1865-6 to the Judgeship of the circuit which embraced the Northern Neck and other counties.

An allusion was made at Bowdoin College Commencement to the possibility of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN being called to serve the State of Maine and the nation in a higher capacity than he has yet acted in, which provoked hearty applause. The York County *Independent* says that the majority of the people of Maine "want" Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to be the next United States Senator, and that he "will be unless it is prevented by men who have made office getting a science to which they devote the whole energy of their existence."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of the Jefferson County, Kentucky, election, Aug. 1: "With the new disturbing element of negro suffrage brought into the canvass, and the uncertainty about their numbers and how many will choose to exercise their new privilege, it is almost impossible to estimate the vote; but it is conceded by the Radicals the majority for the Democratic ticket will be very large." The address of the Democratic Executive Committee of Louisville, however, says: "Democrats of Kentucky will be confronted by a thoroughly organized Radical Party."

The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee has issued an address to the party, the greater portion of which is devoted to abuse of the opposing party. An appeal is made to the colored men to unite with them, the interests of both having at length been discovered to be identical, and they promise that their rights and privileges under the Constitution shall be respected. The Democratic Party having always upheld and defended the Constitution, it will now protect every citizen in the exercise of all rights guaranteed by that instrument. The platform is embraced in two words: Retrenchment and Reform, which are interpreted to mean removal of the State debt, reduction of tax, rebuilding of the levees, harmony between labor and capital—between the negro and the planter, immigration, and so on. Attention is called to the address of the Democratic members of Congress, and particularly to the advice to nominate men who can qualify under the Fourteenth Amendment. The address is preparatory to the holding of a State Convention in New Orleans on the 2d of September.

Suicide of a Young Man at Hartford, Conn.—A Melancholy Case.

From the Hartford Courant, July 20.

At about 9 o'clock, last evening, ANDREW BURNS, a young man twenty-five years of age, shot himself with a pistol, at Mrs. MARY WINTERBLE's boarding-house, No. 10 Hicks-street. Drs. HAWLEY and ELLSWORTH were called, but life was nearly extinct, and in half an hour from the time of the shooting the poor fellow died. The deceased has boarded with Mrs. WINTERBLE for nearly a year and a half, and, being out of work for some time, though he has been constantly employed by DWIGHT E. BAILEY, a contractor at the Weed Sewing-Machine Shops, lately got behind in the payment of his board, though he was told by the landlady not to worry on that account, but to take his time in paying the account. The whole bill amounted to upward of $70, but on Saturday night last he paid $40. It is probable that his arrearages worried him somewhat, though there were other causes, supposed to be hereditary. He has had very melancholy moods and has complained of his head. During these spells he would speak in the most endearing terms of his mother, and told his friends that he has been to her grave and remained by it night after night. At other times he has been cheerful, and on no occasion has he led his acquaintances or the people in the house where he boarded, to expect that he would attempt to make away with himself. On Sunday night he complained of feeling ill, and unknown to the family sent a little son of Mrs. WINTERBLE's daughter after laudanum, but the lad's mother obtained possession of it, and prevailed upon Burns not to take it, as it would make him feel worse. Yesterday he went to work as usual, and arrived at the house soon after 6 o'clock, apparently feeling well. He was cheerful, and after tea sat down in the front room, which leads out of another room into his sleeping apartment. The other members of the family went out in front of the house, leaving him there. Very soon he came out and went up street, but soon returned and went into the house again. Shortly after the report of a pistol was heard, and Mrs. WINTERBLE, on going to the room of the deceased, found him lying upon his back upon the bed with a single-barreled pistol grasped in his right hand; he had shot himself through the head, the ball going in near the left temple and lodging in the base of the brain.

The Osceola (Penn.) Fire—Great Destruction of Property—Loss Estimated at $275,000—Supposed Loss of Life.

From the Altona (Penn.) Sun, July 18.

About 9 o'clock last Saturday night, flames were discovered issuing from the large saw mill at Osceola, Clearfield County, belonging to the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, H. H. SHILLINGFORD, Esq., of Philadelphia, President. It was but a few moments until the whole building was enveloped in the devouring element, and although the citizens of the town and vicinity were promptly on the ground, all their efforts to prevent its communicating to the vast piles of sawed lumber that occupied every available space of their extended yards, proved futile. Three dwelling houses, belonging to the company shared the fate of their splendid mill. Three truck cars, loaded with lumber and belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were also consumed, together with the warehouse and a large portion of the treatle-work on the Beaver Branch Railroad.

Word was sent to MR. CASATT, at this place, at about 9 o'clock A. M., and in a few minutes the Vigilant fire engine, with several members of the company, were dispatched in a special train, who reached the scene of destruction shortly before daylight. The fire had then been raging about eight hours, and had destroyed pretty much everything within its reach. But this splendid engine did good service in saving what was possible to be saved, and in a few minutes all danger of further destruction was past. The fire originated in the oil-room by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the hands of a watchman by the name of PHILIP RODGERS. He has not been seen or heard of since the fire, and the supposition is that he is buried in the ruins. The loss is estimated at $275,000, distributed thus: Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, $200,000; James P. Hale, $25,000; A. B. Long & Sons, $15,000; J. M. Ellis & Son, $15,000; Ed. Perks, $15,000; M. Kephart, $150; Wells & Heine, $200; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $4,000.

There are different reports as to the amount of lumber destroyed, varying from seven to twelve millions of feet. The mill was one of the best in the State, having capacity to cut from sixty to eighty thousand feet per day, and cost, with its machinery, some $90,000. The Company's loss may be put down at over $200,000, which is covered by insurance to perhaps half that amount. Messrs. A. B. LONG & SONS are reported losers to the amount of $18,000 worth of lumber. Their insurance on the lumber unfortunately expired but a few days before. Their splendid mill, which was greatly imperilled, was fortunately saved. Other parties, including the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, sustained losses to greater or less extent. By this disastrous fire a large number of deserving workmen will be thrown out of employment until next season, as by the time the mill can be rebuilt the present season will be entirely over. Some idea of the extent of the conflagration may be formed from the fact that the reflection of the flames in the heavens was plainly visible in this city, an air-line distance of about thirty miles.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, the attendance in number was limited, but a sale was effected. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE disposed of two lots, with the buildings thereon—one on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 385 feet west of Third-avenue, and the other on the south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, the same distance from the avenue, each 25x199.10, and adjoining in the rear. The two were sold together, and brought the handsome sum of $7,300. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee. This was the only business transacted, and with the exception of mentioning that quite a large number of persons visited Grand Park yesterday, on the invitation of Mr. A. WILSON, Jr., for the purpose of viewing the property to be offered on Thursday next, there was no event in the real estate market worthy of mention.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

1 lot n. s. of 129th-st., 385 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x199.10.	$3,650
1 lot s. s. of 130th-st., 385 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x199.10, adjoining above lot in rear	3,650

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x75	$24,000
17th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92	4,000
37th-st., n. s., 281 ft. w. of 1st-av., 2x98.9	3,850
37th and —— sts., n. e. corner, 15.4x98.9	6,400
56th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x81.8x25.1x83.8	57,000
57th-st. and 9th-av., n. e. corner, 100x90	5,800
57th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x190.5, ½ part. Same property, ½ part	5,800
68th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	35,000
83d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.5	3,250
91st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	7,750
102d-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	400
120th-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.10, h. and l	2,000
3d-av., w. s., 67.7 ft. s. of 116th-st., 23.6x100, h. and l	9,000

Leases Recorded.

14th-st., No. 433 E., 3 years, per year	$980
36th-st., No. 215, 5 years, per year	850
Broadway and 22d-st., n. e. corner, 5 years; 3 years, per year, $4,000; 2 years, per year	4,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Kosciusko-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	$1,250
Leonard-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x100.	6,500
Macon-st., s.s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 120x100	5,000
Navy-st., e. s., 119.5 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x100.6	3,000
6th-st., s. s., 138 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 20x80	4,500
18th-st., n. e. s., 83 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 17x75	3,300
Atlantic-av., n. s., 76.3 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x75	4,000
Classon-av., between Baltic and Warren sts., 4 lots, ref. deed	500
Division-av and Rodney-st., southerly corner, 8.1x53 x60x25x103.7x34	1,200
Evergreen-av. and Suydam-st., n. w. corner, irregular lot	nom.
Green-av., s. s., 20.10 ft. e. of Clinton-av., 20.10x75	7,500
Hudson-av., e. s., 39.9 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 42x103.8, irregular lot	2,300
King and Columbia sts., n. w. corner, five lots, 25x100 each, and $2,085 foreclosure	1,500
Willoughby-av. and Adelphi-st., n. w. corner, 102x151	8,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Wall-st., n. s., lot No.69, Eltona, 100x119	$6,000
St. Ann's-av., e. s., Adrian James' property, 24 14-100 acres, 1-8 part	10,000
St. Ann's-av., e. s., Adrian James' property, 24 14-100 acres, 1-8 part	10,000

Pelham.

Hannah E. Dally's property, lots No. 39 and 1, Prospect Hill	$4,000

West Farms.

Egbert-av., s. s., 133 ft. w. of Fir-st., 158x210	$3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Bella Vista-av., n. e. s., H. C. Terrace Co., 50x122	$647
Palisade-av., e. s., Wm. Mayers', 75x100	10,000
St. Paul's-av., e. s., and Charlotte-st., w. s., 100x100	1,625
Woodward-st., lots Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, block No. 341	3,020
Van Ruypen-st., 104 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 50x151.	1,500

Union.

Morgan-st., n. s., R. E. Gardner's lot, 25x100	$500
Liberty-st., n. s., Louise Kiel's, 75x106	1,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable. Price, $9,000; $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

A LARGE, ELEGANT RESIDENCE and out-buildings, with 80 or 325 acres excellent land, valuable fruit orchards; large, beautiful lawns, shade trees, &c.; 1¼ miles frontage on the Hudson; two hours from City; for sale extremely cheap, or exchange for City property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & RMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNtry-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 80x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FLOURING MILL.—WANTED TO RENT or purchase a good flouring mill, in or about New-York. Apply to CALVIN PHELPS, 47 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HO! LOT-BUYERS, HO!
FOR WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY. CHARMING LOCATION.
FREE EXCURSION BY STEAM-BOAT AND CARRIAGES.
COLLATION ON GROUNDS.
JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell without limit, at 3 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, JULY 26, ON THE PREMISES, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, 120 OF THE CHOICEST VILLA PLOTS in the vicinity of New-York, on easy and accommodating terms.

Merchants, clerks, and business men make a note of this fact.

The property to be sold is only thirty minutes from Wall-st., New-York. It is beautifully situated on CASTLETON, SHAWMUT, FAIRMONT AND FOREST AVS., in the immediate vicinity of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and the palatial residences of L. T. Hoyt, J. C. Henderson, G. H. Kissell, George Francis Shaw, G. William Curtiss, Drake De Kay, Charles E. Meigs, Rufus K. Delafield, and many more of our most prominent citizens. The ground is high, commanding extended water views. The streets are all graded. Every lot is ready for immediate improvement. The auctioneers can safely announce that the sale will be absolute in every particular.

HOW TO GO.

Take boat of the North Shore, Staten Island Ferry, at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts.

For maps, tickets, and other information, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MININGCOMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quarts lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levas, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, watercourses, and water-rights and privileges, waterwheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, 4th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL. }

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—TO LEASE FOR two years, during the owner's absence in Europe, an elegant country-seat, furnished, with garden and pleasure-grounds of seven acres, in the village of Fairfield, Conn., with a farm of twenty acres adjoining, if desired. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment and the top floor of No. 169 West Houston-st. Apply on premises.

TO LET—NO. 337 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant-square; three-story high-stoop house; rent only $1,300.

FINANCIAL.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;

BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers

AND

Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

$30,000

DETROIT CITY 7s.

$50,000

JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW

RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.

For Sale by

WILKINS & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,

No. 18 Exchange-place.

CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 27 Wall-st.

Southern and Western

County and Town Bonds

WANTED BY

W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt now past the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated by Royal Charter,

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D MCKINLAY,
Agents.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

TO FORM THE

NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To be located in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the State of New-York, entitled:

"An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 26, 1853, and the various amendatory laws thereof and supplementary thereto, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation."

Such Company to be known by the name and style of the

"NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,"

and to be located in the City of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

CHRIS'N SCHWARTZ,	ADOLF LEVINGER,
MAX. MORGENTHAU,	GEO. M. MITTNACHT,
HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr.	WM. NEUSTAEDTER,
PETER DOELGER,	Dr. EDW. TETZOLD,
CH'N EBERSPACHER,	JACOB ROMBERG,
CHAS. RUBER,	MAX SCHAEFER,
JUL'S KATZENBERG,	M. THALMESSINGER,
FRED'K KRUTINA,	ISAAC WALLACH.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

HOUSES OF ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND NAPLES.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 63 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property.....$41,800,000

Whole Indebtedness only.....$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS

OF THE

COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,

and will be finished and running by early Spring.

Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for above road, of which there remains at this date unsold but about $25,000 of each county, which we still offer at "76 and accrued interest."

Further particulars furnished by application at our office.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

NO. 16 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,

Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY,

Transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,

(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)

"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of **$1,000,000,** subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger,

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Cambria ...... Sat., July 23	Dacian ...... Wed., July 27
Anglia ...... Sat., July 30	Dorian ...... Wed., Aug. 3
Australia ...... Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian ...... Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia ...... Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia ...... Wed., Aug. 17
Europa ...... Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia ...... Wed., Aug. 24
India ...... Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa ...... Wed., Aug. 31

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11
Calabria, Thurs.. July 28	China, Wednes., Aug. 17
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4	Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ...... $145, gold.
Return tickets ...... $250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets ...... $150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ...... Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ...... Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth,)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ...... Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ...... Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN ...... Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE ...... BOUSSAU ... SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT ...... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE ...... DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, Sept. 3
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at noon. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 5—RISING STAR, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS ...... July 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ...... Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.
The well-known A1 side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, now at her dock ready to receive cargo, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narraganset Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany. (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 19th ...... 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th ...... 12 M.
Wednesday, 20th ... 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th ... 1 P. M.
Thursday, 21st ... 9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 21st ... 1:30 P. M.
Friday, 22d ...... 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 22d ...... 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 23d ... 12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 23d ...... 4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 24th ...... 11 A. M.	Sunday, 24th ...... 5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., 8:30; and 34th-st., N. R., 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. HARLEM and CHARLES T. RICHARDSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James L. Harlem and Charles T. Richardson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS FIELD FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas Field Frank, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1870. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 315 Broadway.
A. C. AUBERY, Attorney, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.
Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PROPOSALS
FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.
Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stem to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.
General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.
A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.
Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.
No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.
The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.
Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.
A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.
All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.
Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.
Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.
The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:
No. 1. For paving Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston-street, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Eightieth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
No. 7. For paving McDougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 10. For sewer in Clinton-street, from Stanton to Rivington-street.
No. 11. For sewer in First-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 13. For sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
No. 14. For sewer in Centre-street, from Broome to Grand-street.
No. 15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Worth-street, from Chatham-square to Baxter-street.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Sixtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
No. 22. For regulating, grading, curb and gutter, &c., Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge.—Proposals for the above, inclosed in sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for building Stone Bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of King's Bridge," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 25, 1870, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, July 14, 1870.

PROPOSALS
FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.
COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.
Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.
The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.
Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.
PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.
The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.
No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.
Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.
The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.
A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.
The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11, 1870.
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Chief of Ordnance, bids will be received until the 10th of August for the following kinds and amounts (more or less) of scrap metals at this Armory, viz.:
120,000 pounds coarse scrap Wrought Iron.
9,000 pounds trimmings Wrought Iron.
200,000 pounds turnings gun-barrel Wrought Iron.
100,000 pounds millings Wrought Iron.
11,000 pounds coarse scrap Steel.
2,000 pounds trimmings Steel.
40,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron (20,000 pounds of old furnace plates.)
30,000 pounds scrap Cast-iron, burned.
4,000 pounds Old Boiler Flues, 2 inches diameter, 160 in number.
3 pieces of Boilers, with tubing.
The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Scrap Metal," and will state the price per pound offered for each kind. The right to reject any and all bids, should they be unsatisfactory, is reserved.
Further information may be obtained on application to this Armory.
J. G. BENTON, Brevet Colonel Commanding.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.
Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.
Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.
General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them: the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH. A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE (CAMBRIDGE) seeks an engagement; high attainments; most distinguished testimonials; twenty years' experience. Address CANTAB, Box No. 122 *Times* Office. New-York preferred.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, COMPETENT to teach piano, singing, Latin, elementary French and English, desires a situation in a seminary. Address N. Y. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN.—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH ENGLISH branches in September, in a boarding-school in the country. Address for two weeks T. McALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED FOR Autumn openings. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TWO CATHOLIC ladies, experienced as teachers, to go to South America. Apply to EDW. F. DAVISON, Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, New-York.

METALS.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES, charcoal and coke, sheet-iron, zinc, wire, solder, sheet-copper and copper bottoms, lead, &c., for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two—$15 to $20 a week; a fine hall room, $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.
Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor. No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house. 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook and also baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does all kinds of family sewing; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWISS young woman, not long in the country, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; can make herself generally useful; lived out at home; speaks German and French well; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant nurse for an infant; can bring it up by hand; no objection to see after one growing child; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person who is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 404 East 17th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with children; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 380 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general house-work by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, respectful and neat; City or country; highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WILling to do the plain washing and make herself useful, a situation; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 252 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, to go together or separate; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook, or nurse and seamstress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 315 West 20th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet-nurse. Call or address NURSE, No. 478 7th-av., third floor, back.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A DRESS-maker to go out by the day; is a good fitter; and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class family cook and baker; understands French dishes; good City references. Call or address No. 433 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant woman as cook and assist in washing, has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; good references. Call or address 5 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 607 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country, but City preferred; can produce the best of City references from last employer; will be found willing and obliging in every respect. Call or address W. P. D., private stable, No. 193 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, who speaks good English, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 218, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad desires to procure a situation for his coachman, who has been with him for six years; he is industrious, sober, honest and entirely reliable. Apply at stable, No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; can milk; unexceptionable references. Address B. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, single; understands the care of hot and green-houses and graperies; fully competent to take care of a gentleman's place. Address C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation; is a practical farmer, gardener and coachman; fifteen years in country; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has undoubted testimonials. Address W. P., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS coachman by a single Protestant man, who understands gardening; can milk; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN by a competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and steady driver; good City reference: seven years at last place. Address L. D., No. 4½ Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man, who understands his business; is a careful driver; will be found strictly sober and obliging; good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; sober, honest and capable; highest City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; will be found obliging. Address for two days E. C. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, just arrived, employment; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address W. R., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL (GERMAN PREferred) to do general house-work in a small family living out of town. Send address to J. E. R., Box No. 2,258 New-York Post-office.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR. ...... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE ...... Manager
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the world-renowned
MME. KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
New Comic Ballet Fantastique, by Kathi Lanner with new music, dresses and appointments, entitled HIRKA.
HIRKA ...... KATHI LANNER
The dances, composed by Mme. Lanner, embrace: La Felicitation, Pas de Bouquet, Divertissement, Villareois and Galop, Pas d'Agaceri, Les Sirenes, Variasione, Grand Adajio and Grand Finale.
In the second act will be introduced the new GROTTO SCENE, by Marston, which the management challenge as the finest specimen of art ever witnessed in America.
To commence with the popular Ajax specialty, THE NATIONS.
NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the matinees will be discontinued.
Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL,
No. 585 Broadway.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
Every evening at 8.
Matinee Saturday at 2.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

NOTICE.
By consent of all the parties interested in the great double-team race, *Honest Allen* has been substituted in the place of *License*. E. O. READ, Secretary.

TROTTING
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
The fastest single and double horses in the world will contend for the championship at
THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS,
FRIDAY, July 22.
Premium, $5,000; all to go to the first horse.
Dan Mace enters ...... Lady Thorn
Budd Doble enters ...... Goldsmith Maid
SAME DAY.
Premium, $1,500; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, $150 to third; for horses that have never beaten 2:26.
O. A. Hickok enters ...... b. m. Western Girl
Dan Mace enters ...... c. m. Idol
W. Borst enters ...... b. g. J. J. Bradley
The above races for the great mares and double teams were arranged with the view to determine the question of their superiority. Lady Thorn has won the only race that she has started in this Spring, and has trotted in 2:18¼, the best time ever recorded, when more than one horse started. Goldsmith Maid has started in five races this year, and won them all. The double teams have met twice, and trotted ten heats to decide the winners, the black team winning in 2:27¾, the best time on record. Neither being satisfied, this race was made to decide their superiority. It is confidently predicted that all time heretofore made, either single or double, will be beaten. The other races are extremely well filled, and comprise the very best horses in the country. Races commence at 3 o'clock P. M.; mile heats; best 3 in 5; good day and track. In case of postponement flags will be displayed at the New-York Hotel, Astor House, and City Hall, Brooklyn. Fine pavements to the Park. Cars leave Fulton Ferry constantly. Admission $1. Grand Stand and quarter-stretch, $1. Ladies free. To Club-house by introduction, only to parties living thirty miles away, tickets $5 each; to be had at No. 149 Montague-st., and at Club-house up to 11 o'clock, each day.
M. KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

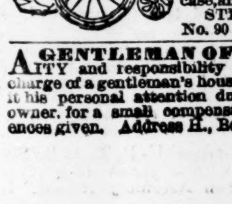
ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡3:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC, FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.
On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MISCELLANEOUS.



INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
From $15 to $40,
for in and out-door use.
Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY and responsibility offers to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and contents, by giving it his personal attention during the absence of the owner, for a small compensation; satisfactory references given. Address H., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, 1½ P. M.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

TERRACE GARDEN.
FRIDAY, July 22, 1870, Mollenhauer's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, with Miss CANISSA and Mr. HABELMANN. Admission, 25 cts.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The first Summer exhibition of pictures and Sculptures now open, (daytime only,) at 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON, TO
POUGHKEEPSIE,
Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only.
ON SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1870,
The magnificent saloon steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens and Newburg only. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.
The band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the purser, on board.
FARES.—To Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK and return, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows; 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

CONEY ISLAND—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—To the sea-shore of Coney Island. Extra accommodations for Sundays.
NORTH RIVER LINE.
The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
EAST RIVER LINE.
The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.
N. B.—The steamer ANTELOPE will leave the island, on Sundays, at 7 o'clock, in connection with the other boats.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.
The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

SATURDAYS—FISHING BANKS—NEW and staunch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, on July 23, and Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M.; return at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursion parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders of the United States District Court, dated respectively July 14, 1870, and July 15, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy as follows, viz.: On July 19, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at the private residence, north-east corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., the entire household furniture in said dwelling-house, consisting of beds, bedding, silver-plated ware, kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and chamber furniture, books, &c., together with 2 horses, 2 wagons, 3 sets of harness, 1 sleigh and robe. Also, at No. 112 Pearl-st., on July 20, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell by J. H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture.
(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 16, 1870.
The sale as above advertised of 34 cases and 14 bales, containing leaf tobacco, 1 iron safe, 1 desk, and other office fixtures and furniture, and 1 horse and harness, is hereby adjourned to Friday, July 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 112 Pearl-st.
(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated JULY 19, 1870.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 22, 1870.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug
CLINTON,
of 50 tons.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.
One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY—District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MANVEL & LINDSAY COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell, at public auction, at the factory heretofore occupied by said Company, Fulton-st., Elizabethport, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., the entire stock, machinery, tools, and appurtenances for the manufacture of Lindsay's Patent Wrench contained in said factory, together with the interest of said corporation in the patent right to manufacture said wrench, and in the lease of said premises; also all the right, title and interest of said company in a steam engine in the possession of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The establishment is in complete condition for resuming operations, and it is believed can be very profitably worked. The whole will be sold in one parcel, for cash, and can be inspected at the factory, or a schedule be seen at the office of the assignee at any time previous to the sale.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY WILL SELL
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870,
at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 22, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 360 boxes Fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

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OCEAN YACHT-RACES.

The Present Contest and the Former One.

The Old Voyage of the Henrietta, the Fleetwing and the Vesta.

WAITING FOR THE YACHTS.

The Latest About the Movements of Yachts in the Bay—Action of the New-York Yacht Club—The America to Compete for the Queen's Cup.

The time which has been allotted to the American and English yachts, by nautical calculation, in which to complete their great ocean trip is now nearly up, and there appears to be a common opinion that the expectations about their arrival within a specified number of days will be satisfactorily realized. It is known that Capt. SAMUELS, the chief navigator of the *Dauntless*, who has sailed the Atlantic for years, and is a thorough seaman, said, at the time of his departure from Queenstown, on the 4th inst., that he would sight Sandy Hook inside of twenty days, which would leave him until Sunday to accomplish the voyage. Old pilots, who have been accustomed to reckon the number of days in which to look for vessels starting from the other side, and who know almost to a day when to expect them, are doubtful about the two yachts being signaled before the 24th or 25th inst., but think they will reach here on one or the other of those days. Yachtmen, however, have already commenced to keep a sharp lookout for their approach, and the Lower Bay has been the rendezvous of several of the vessels belonging to the New-York Club and the Atlantic Club fleets, assembled there to meet the in-bound yachts. Among the number may be named Commodore STEBBINS' yacht, the *Phantom*, and Vice-Commodore KIDD's yacht, the *Alice*, also Commodore VOORHIES' yacht, the *Tidal Wave*, and the *Calypso*, *Sadie*, *White Cap* and others. The *Fleetwing*, the rival of the *Henrietta* in the celebrated ocean contest of 1866, has gone outside of the bar for the purpose of cruising around the light-ship to the hope of meeting the yachts. The schooner yacht *Alarm*, Mr. A. C. KINGSLAND, also left her anchorage off Hoboken, yesterday, for the Great Round Shoals, off Nantucket, in order to intercept the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*. The latter vessel will burn red lights in order to distinguish her from her competitor, whose lights will be blue-colored.

The English Yacht *Aigeria*, which started from the West Indies a short time ago, is now due at this port.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The New-York Yacht Club held their regular quarterly meeting at the Club-house, on Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, with a large attendance of members. The ordinary business of the Club was transacted, including the election of fifteen or twenty new members, but the most important thing done was the adoption of a resolution admitting the yacht *America* as one of the fleet to compete for the Queen's Cup in the regatta to come off after the arrival of the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*, now daily expected.

The *America*, it will be recollected, won this cup eighteen years ago in England, since which time it has been held in the custody of the New-York Yacht Club as a perpetual challenge for any and all yachts extant. The *America* is now owned by the United States Government, and, by consent of the Navy Department, has lately been put in splendid regatta order for the purpose of again competing for the cup in the forthcoming race. There will be between twenty and thirty yachts entered for the match, which will take place as soon as practicable after the arrival of the yachts now running the ocean race. The Yacht Club intend to give the *Cambria* and *Dauntless* a brilliant reception on their arrival. Commodore STEBBINS has requested those of the yachts belonging to the Club which are now in New-York waters to rendezvous at the Club-house, and, if such notice of the arrival of the victor in the ocean race is given, quite a large fleet will go down to Sandy Hook to meet her. The best-informed members of the Club do not, however, anticipate the arrival of either yacht under twenty-five days from the time of starting, which is the shortest time ever made by a sailing craft crossing the Atlantic westward at this time of the year. As the yachts sailed on the 4th of July they cannot, according to this calculation, be expected here before the latter part of next week.

THE FORMER RACE.

Particulars of the First Ocean Yacht-Race Reproduced—The Contest Between the Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta—The Start and the Victory—What our English Cousins then Said of Us.

The present yacht-race between the English and American boats revives the public interest in the first contest of the kind that ever occurred on the ocean, this one being the second. The first race occurred in December of the year 1866, between the yachts *Henrietta*, *Vesta* and *Fleetwing*, and resulted in the victory of the first-named vessel over the others by about eight hours' time. The run was from Sandy Hook to the Isle of Wight, and in spite of the stormy weather, the distance was accomplished by the winning yacht in thirteen days and twenty-two hours, mean time. The *Henrietta* was the property of Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., and was a keel-boat of 205 tons burden. She carried extra sails, with three storm try-sails and storm foresails. Her crew consisted of: Captain, S. SAMUELS, (who, by the way, sails the *Dauntless* in the present race;) sailing-master, MARTIN J. LYONS; first mate, J. JONES; second mate, JOHN COLE, and twenty-four others.

The *Vesta* was owned by Mr. P. LORILLARD, and was a comparatively new vessel, having been in the water but seven months before the race. She was of 201 tons burden, was a center-board boat, and was very swift, having already beaten the *Henrietta* and another yacht, within a short time after being launched. Besides an improved steering apparatus, she carried what was called a "water-anchor." She carried the following crew: Captain and sailing-master, Capt. GEO. E. DAYTON; first officer, Mr. HODGSON, and a second-mate and twenty-one others.

The *Fleetwing* was the property of Mr. GEORGE A. OSGOOD, and was considered a model of symmetry. She was then but ten months old, of 212 tons burden, and was well prepared for the trial. Her crew consisted of: Capt. THOMAS, assistant sailing-master; Mr. RICHARD BROWN, a Sandy Hook pilot; second assistant sailing-master, Mr. STOKES, and twenty others.

The excitement consequent upon the departure of the yachts was intense throughout this City, and indeed all over the world. The day was a bitter cold one, the wind blowing gustily from the west, and the start not altogether an auspicious one. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, thousands assembled to see the boats start. The river was as gay as upon a gala-day. Not fewer than twenty tug-boats, with all bunting set, and bearing precious freights of fair ones with their gentlemen friends, steamed down the Bay to bid the voyagers good by.

The *Vesta*, *Fleetwing* and *Henrietta* lay off Stapleton, Staten Island, where they had come to anchor the evening previous. The *River Queen* steamed around them, and 500 lusty throats sang out "good morning!" Here the scene was beautiful indeed, so much so that one could scarcely note the unusual presence of the December wind in the deceptive Summer look of the picture. The inner bay was dotted all over with small craft of one kind or other, showing off their points of sailing; the steamers waltzed in the mass of their own making around the yachts, sounding their whistles and saluting with their bunting. Flags floated from the prominent buildings on Staten Island. The rival yachts lay quietly throbbing with the swell as it came and went. Trim order reigned on board of each, while the crews moved busily about, doing mysterious things with ropes ends and belaying-pins, gathering in groups for some gigantic effort, dimly seen in the distance, with a huge hempen serpent coiled on deck, then separating again with the easy motion and the rapidity of dancers in a quadrille, to crowd together again, perhaps, and answer with a loud huzza the hearty cheer from the deck of some crowded steamer. All this in the bright morning sunshine, with the breeze just stiff enough to give life as joyous to the water upon which this joyful music played, and to catch the crests of the incoming swell and fling them back upon their course again in little flecks of spray. The preliminaries having all been attended to and everything being ready for the start, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the yachts ran off on their eastward course, amid the loud hussas of eager friends who watched them, and who, ever and anon, gave expression to their good wishes for the daring yachtsmen.

For the space of nearly two weeks the utmost interest pervaded every class, but in espec[illegible] more especially among the sporting classes, in the result of the contest. Many were the bets indulged in by the friends of the rival boats, but most of the wagers laid were in favor of the *Henrietta*. At length came the joyful news, by cable, that the yachts had arrived off the Needles, on the westerly end of the Isle of Wight, and many shouts of gladness arose from the lips of the people. The winning vessel made made the entire passage on one tack, and without the slightest accident. The greatest day's run was 280 miles, and the least 115, which was during a heavy storm, when she hove to for several hours. She lost sight of the *Fleetwing* and *Vesta* on the night after she started. The *Fleetwing* took the course to the north and the *Vesta* the course to the south of that taken by the *Henrietta*. She kept the regular steamer track the whole distance. During the first seven days of the passage she had cold, rough weather, with alternate rain, hail and snow—squally, with wind from the west. The *Henrietta* was received with cheers on passing the Needles. Capt. BROWNE, the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Club, went on board and offered the hospitality of the Club to the party.

The *Fleetwing* arrived about eight hours afterward, and the *Vesta* in about nine and a half hours later than the *Henrietta*. The *Fleetwing*, it will be remembered, had a very rough passage, losing four of her crew, including her gallant Captain, all of whom were swept from the bowsprit, while furling the jib in a sail. The yachting party were handsomely received at the Osborne House, and on the evening of the 28th they dined with Lord LENNOX, on which occasion His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED was present.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THOUGHT OF US.

The English Press was loud in its expressions of admiration of the pluck displayed by our gallant boys, and nothing else was talked of for days together. The following editorial, from the London *Daily Telegraph* of the 28th of December, will give a fair idea of what our British cousins thought of us: "We have not yet half expressed our admiration of the gallant little Yankee schooners moored off Cowes. The more we know of the race, the more reason there is to *applaud the pluck and seamanship shown by all hands*; for merely as a piece of Winter sailing across the Atlantic, this performance *is as wonderful as anything ever done under canvas*. The clipper-ship *Dreadnought*, it is true, crossed the same sea in rather less time than the *Henrietta* has taken; and, strange to say, she was commanded by the same Capt. SAMUELS who has steered the winning yacht to victory. But, besides having met with better weather, she was out and out a more powerful craft; and we do not remember that she had to lay-to like the *Henrietta*. In any case, the race, at such a time of year, through such seas, and with such a long land-fall to make, is a bit of salt-water fact, paralleled by nothing except the marvelous neck-and-neck race home of the tea-ships, which ran round two-thirds of the globe, and then came up Channel, like Derby horses in a truck, with everything set from sky-scrapers to water-sails, and hardly as much as an afternoon's watch apart. What mars the pleasure and the pride of reading about so fine a sample of Anglo-Saxon sport is the loss of the poor fellows from the *Fleetwing*. She must have been caught in the worst of that south-westerly gale which forced the *Henrietta* to bare-to, or else a specially malignant billow must have rolled on board of her. It is painful to think of these gallant yacht hands, swept out of their craft into the savage dark Atlantic as the night fell, and choked with the bitter sea, till their bodies drifted with the wind or sank out of sight. We are sure that no effort was spared to save them, if any effort was possible in such a night, and the agony of the strongest swimmer must have been brief. Yet surely, to be washed into a frantic sea in the darkness, and, as the ship vanished in the storm, to feel the chill of death, and to struggle with the waves, knowing that there is no manner of hope, is to meet a bitter end. We turn in the deepest pity from this sad incident of the race, otherwise so full of spirit, tact and success. That the *Henrietta* was the winner seems rather like poetical justice, since the owner was on board; and perhaps Davy Jones meant to console the poor *Fleetwing* a little by letting her in second, in spite of her broken jib-boom and diminished crew. The *Vesta* was less fortunate; she shipped a pilot who mistook the Needles light for that under St. Katharine, spoiling the chance of the centre-board schooner by no less than three hours. 'No less than three hours,' we find ourselves saying of a run across the vast Atlantic at Christmas time, when it often takes almost as long to reef a top-sail. * * * * * * *

The prevailing breezes and gales veered between north and south of west; we do not find that they came easterly at all, and the *Henrietta* lay-to only to wait till the heavy south-westerly rollers should go down a little. The ship seems to have had scarcely anything to do with her sails, save when she jibbed once, on the wind's shifting to west north-west, or when fair-weather canvas was exchanged for storm canvas. But landsmen must not think from these summaries of the logs that the little ocean ladies had ball-room weather of it. It is true that they were sailed to the utmost strain of everything—'kept at it' as long as they would bear their big clothes; and that at every turn in the day or night, when the storms lessened even but slightly, these Yankee seabirds preened their boid feathers again, and flew once more along the gray valleys of the ocean, or over its seething hills. Well they might, with such a golden prize awaiting the victress at Cowes, and all the honor of the contest to boot. Another notable point, and one which shows the first-rate gear and build of the pretty cruisers, is that, excepting the *Flcetwing's* jib-boom, not a spar, nor a sail, nor a rope was carried away; and besides the goodness of the gear, the fact also proves uncommon, even consummate, judgment and tact in the Captains; since only a perfect sailor can 'crack on' in such weather, and yet know exactly when the straining sheets have got more to do than is good for the ship. * * * Taken altogether, this is one of the pluckiest and best pieces of yachting ever seen. We are proud of the saucy little Yankee clippers, and don't mind at all being thus shown the way across the Winter Atlantic. As a mere example of the perfection to which modern skill and materials have brought the art of navigation, the run is very striking; for the speed is not more notable than the precision with which the yachts made their port; and now, when horrid iron pots are all the rage of Admiralties, and steam-funnels leave their black lines along the sky, it is good to see what clean sails and fair winds can still effect. We hope the bold example of our cousins and their beautiful craft will strike a death-blow at the vile lean-bellied cruisers with shifting ballast which have been too much the vogue among us. A ship, even a small one, is a thing to live in and go to sea with, not a machine for winning cups upon a muddy river. Of course these schooners are little only in regard to the great voyages they have made. Among yachts they would be big ships; but in lines, rig and build they must be rare good sea-boats, for otherwise the Atlantic at Christmastime would have swamped them like cock-boats. We are heartily glad to see them sail over, and proud of being kindred to the men who built and sailed them. 'Uncle Sam's web feet' and ours came, after all, of one water-loving breed. We are all alike 'raised' on salt, and if we are not the heroes of such a piece of maritime 'derring do,' we can be generous and delighted critics of it."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The respectable residents of the Tenth Ward side of Canal-street, between the Bowery and Allen-street, still complain of the disorderly actions of the vile men and women who infest that neighborhood nightly. The language used by these persons is obscene beyond description, and it is found to be impossible to sleep at times, because of the noise. Fights occur almost momentarily, and yet no arrests are made, and it seems to be impossible to get a Police officer to do his duty. When Officer HERRING was on post things wore a different aspect. The citizens of that locality threaten to take the law into their own hands, if the Police Captain does not do so. Perhaps Superintendent JOURDAN could wake the Captain up.

A public installation of the officers elect of Post Isaac I. Stevens No. 36, G. A. R., took place at the head-quarters of the Post, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Monday evening. The following were installed into their respective offices for the term ending Dec. 31, 1870: C., JAMES F. HAVILAND; S. V. C., Wm. P. Allcott; J. V. C., James A. Billings; Adjutant, Charles S. Grant; Q. M., H. H. Schuremann; Surgeon, John Jones; Chaplain, Robert Porter; O. D., Eugene Shufeldt; O. G., Sherman B. Parker; Sergt.-Major, C. Wehmann; Q. M. S., John C. Gourlie.

The Rose Hill Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Good Templars, made their first annual steam-boat excursion to Myers' Grove, Staten Island, yesterday. The party embarked on board the barges *William Myers* and *William Jay Haskett*, attached to the steam-boat *Joe Johnson*, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, and at the foot of Christopher-street in the forenoon, and returned to the City in the evening. Besides the enjoyment of the pleasure trip, the main amusement of the party was dancing to the tunes of Stone's Band. Messrs. JOSEPH A. MAGEE and THOMAS STEWART acted as Floor Managers; the latter also as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Last evening a meeting of the Good Samaritan (colored) Lodge was held at their rooms corner of Bleecker-street and Cottage-place. The Society was largely represented, and Mrs. Dr. DUNBAR was initiated for the express purpose of organizing a lodge of the same faith and order in the western part of Africa, where she intends to go. A large number of white ladies and gentlemen of the National Grand Zion Lodge were present. Mr. J. R. PORTER, Grand Chief, presided.

The public schools of this City will close to-day, and will remain closed for seven weeks. Meanwhile extensive repairs and alterations will be made upon all of the buildings throughout the City. The heated term has severely affected teachers and pupils, who will gladly avail themselves of the season of rest from their labors.

Last evening the Ladies' U. B. T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 1, held a grand temperance meeting at the Jefferson Assembly Rooms. It was well attended. A very interesting speech was delivered by Mr. MCDERMOTT on temperance, after which Mrs. FINNAN, Thos. JAKES and Mr. GLASCO favored the assembly with a few popular songs.

The Gramercy Boat Club, of New-York, will hold their first annual regatta to-morrow. The course will be on the Harlem River, and the races will be a double scull, two single-scull races and an eight-oared race.

In the case of PATRICK MCDONALD, a writ of habeas corpus was, yesterday, granted by Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The prisoner will have a hearing to-day, on a motion to admit to bail.

A fire occurred last night on the second floor of No. 33 Pine-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, in the hands of ANN RICHARDS, a servant for JOHN ROUSE, Janitor. The girl was severely burned. No damage was occasioned to the premises.

JOHN BAUMAN, aged twenty-five, of No. 26 Pitt-street, fell down the hatchway of the ship *Leo*, at Pier No. 16 East River, yesterday, and was removed to the Park Hospital in a critical condition.

WILLIAM SUPPAER, aged nine, of No. 141 Second-street, was run over by a Second-street stage, yesterday, and had his leg broken.

BROOKLYN.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon and received proposals for the supplies of the Penitentiary. The following were the successful competitors: Timothy Desmond, 14,000 pounds of fresh beef, $3,600; meal, flour, oats, &c., Harrison & Brother, $1,564; salt beef and pork, 11,000 pounds, $685, E. B. Marill; molasses, salt, rice, coffee, &c., $1,433, William Casey; pepper, mustard, &c., $475, E. B. Marill; soap, 600 barrels, $450, Robert Welwood; 225 tons of Lehigh coal, $1,572, Boyle & Murth; 125 cords of oak wood, $1,275, Boyle & Murth.

The work of renumbering the streets progresses rapidly. Already 47,000 houses have been marked, and the remainder will, it is believed, be finished by the end of September.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN MAHON, eleven years of age, attempted to jump on board a Hamilton Ferry-boat, but, having miscalculated the distance, fell into the water. He was rescued by the deck hands.

ROBERT HARVEY was charged before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, with stealing $60 worth of cotton from the New-York Bonded Warehouse Company's stores at the foot of Van Brunt-street. He was held for examination.

THOMAS BOYLE, the boy who was run over, on Wednesday night, by a Sackett-street car, died, yesterday, in the Long Island College Hospital.

There are 2,000,000 lots in Brooklyn, and but 75,000 houses.

LONG ISLAND.

The Common Council of Long Island met last evening at Curthar's Hall, Astoria, and in consequence of the violent death of Col. E. C. RUDOLPH, of Virginia, brother of Alderman RUDOLPH, of the First Ward, which made it impossible for Alderman RUDOLPH to be present, adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

The political cauldron in the First Congressional District has commenced to boil. Queens County having the most numerous delegation in the coming Democratic Convention, demands the candidate for Congress, but unless they unite on a candidate, there is little chance for them. Suffolk and Richmond Counties have only one candidate each, while Queens County has no less than six, three of whom will, in no event, withdraw in the interest of the others. Within a few days a new candidate has been spoken of, one who will unite the interests of the two counties. Hon. OLIVER CHARLICK is the person spoken of, although there is some doubt whether he would accept the nomination.

JOHN BURNS was, yesterday, seriously injured by the bank falling upon him at Thompson-avenue extension. He resides at Hunter's Point. Coroner REIBER held an inquest upon the body of MICHAEL REGNEY, killed Tuesday by a bank at Thompson-avenue extension falling upon him. The verdict was rendered according to the facts.

On Thursday three young men, visiting New-Suffolk, came near losing their lives by drowning. They were sailing on Peconic Bay in a small boat, and through some mismanagement the boat upset, and the entire party were thrown into the water. One of the young men was unable to swim, and his companions found great difficulty in keeping him above water, as the boat kept rolling over. After remaining in the water over half an hour they were rescued by the yacht *Margaret* and taken to New-Suffolk.

A regatta occurred at Greenport on Wednesday, the contesting boats being the yacht *Recreation*, owned by Rev. HALSEY RUFF, of New-York; the yacht *Nahma*, by D. G. KUFF; the yacht *Lina*, by G. B. POST, and the yacht *Ceres*, by Capt. J. ROCKETT. The cruise was from Long Wharf, Greenport, round the buoy off White Head, Shelter Island, round the buoy at Ram Head and back. The *Recreation* came in first, the *Lina* second, and the *Nahma* next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The inquest into the cause of the death of the teamster, CHARLES ABRAMS, who was killed on the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw on Wednesday, was held yesterday by Coroner BURNS, and a verdict returned censuring the Railroad Company for not having a gate at the crossing where the accident occurred, and for allowing their trains to be run faster than the law ordains within the city limits.

JOHN M. RANDOLPH, residing at No. 82 Church-street, Newark, was found about 11 o'clock, Wednesday night, lying insensible in Roseville Park. He was taken to the office of Dr. TITUS, where it was ascertained that he had taken a large dose of laudanum, attempting to put an end to his existence. He had in his pocket, a bottle containing more of the poison, and a sealed letter to his wife. Antidotes were at once administered and he is now out of danger. Mrs. RANDOLPH supports herself and three children by dress-making, and her husband is worth ess fellow, has often threatened to commit the deed which came so near causing his death.

Yesterday Justice BERNEY, of Jersey City, issued a batch of warrants for the arrest of several manufacturers in Jersey City charged with maintaining nuisances on their premises prejudicial to the good health of the city. The following were arrested and bound over for trial: EDWARD ROHNIER, WM. WABS and THEODORE SARNEA, proprietors of a blood-boiling establishment; HORACE W. BILLINGTON, soap manufacturer, and ROBT. VERPLANCK, of the firm of LOMBARD & VERPLANCK, oil refiners. A complaint was entered against HENRY TAYLOR's slaughter-house, but no action has yet been taken.

The Erie Railway Company, through their legal representative, Hon. LEON ABBOTT, have instituted proceedings against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to compel the latter to pay the tolls due Erie or cease to run their trains through the Bergen Tunnel.

CHARLES SELL, who was found on Sunday last, in a cabbage plot at Lake View, near Paterson, with his throat cut from ear to ear, died yesterday, at the Sisters' Hospital.

FRANK DALEY, a night watchman at Paterson, was prostrated by the heat, yesterday, and only survived a couple of hours.

The Coroner's Jury have censured the Erie Railway Company for not having a flagman at the crossing, at Paterson, where FRANK SISCO was run over and killed by one of their trains on the night of the 18th inst.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Rear-Admiral RADFORD, dated the Downs, England, July 7, in which he says his flag-ship, the *Franklin*, arrived at that anchorage on the 5th inst., seventeen days from Lisbon. On the 13th of June, having a case of confluent varioloid on board, the Fleet-Surgeon, thinking it would spread, and being becalmed at the time, he ordered steam up. The sick man was taken on shore, and placed in a hospital at Deal through the kindness of the authorities....Commander W. D. WHITING has been detached from the command of the *Monongahela*, and ordered to duty in the Department of Yards and Docks at the Navy-yard at New-York. Lieut.-Commander WISE and Chief-Engineer SEIGLER have been detached from the *Miantonomoh* and ordered to the *Brooklyn*. The order of Capt. GRITZ to the Navy-Yard at New-York, and to resume duties as Ordnance Officer of that yard, has been revoked.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 21.—The officers of the Bank of England as soon announced an advance in the rate of discount of one-half of one ₱ cent., bringing the minimum rate to 3½ ₱ cent. The advance has been anticipated in moneyed circles for several days, and it is generally supposed that the effect has been "discounted." Later it was said a still further advance was contemplated. The market for American Securities opened quiet and closed steady. Stocks opened heavy and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	89⅜	89⅝	89⅝
Consols for account	89⅜	89⅝	89⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	80½	80⅝	81
U. U. 5-20s of 1865, old	80⅛	80⅛	81
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	80	80	80⅛
U. S. 10-40s	79	79	...
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	101	101	103
Erie Railroad shares	15	15⅛	15⅛
At. and Gt. W. R. shares	21	21	21

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet, and closed dull and irregular. Middling Uplands opened at 9⅞d., and closed at 8¾d. Middling Orleans opened at 9¾d., and closed at 8¾d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 9d. per quarter for European. PRODUCE—Turpentine has advanced to 31s. Corn declined to 35s. 9d.

LONDON, July 21st.—5 P. M.—PETROLEUM dull at 1s. 7½d. TALLOW firmer. LINSEED-OIL dull at £31 10s. Calcutta Linseed quiet.

ANTWERP, July 21.—PETROLEUM quiet.

HAVRE, July 21.—COTTON opened firmer; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 97f.

HAVANA, July 20.—The Havana Market is unsettled. Spanish Bank notes are quoted at 52@ ₱ cent. discount. SUGARS are animated; No. 12 Dutch Standard, firm at 9¼ reals. EXCHANGE—On London, 19¼@20¼ ₱ cent. premium; On Paris, sixty days sight, 4¼@5 ₱ cent. premium; on the United States, sixty days sight, in currency, 9@9½ ₱ cent. discount; on the United States, sixty days sight, in gold, 8@ cent. premium; on the United States, short sight, in gold, 9⅛ ₱ cent premium. FREIGHTS dull; shippers refuse to charter owing to the unsettled state of the market.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 21.—FLOUR less active, firm and unchanged. WHEAT active and lower at $1 21½@1 22 for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at $1 20@1 20¾, seller August. CORN active and lower at 86½c., cash; during the afternoon, 86c., seller July. OATS quiet and lower at 47½c. for No. 2. RYE declining and weaker at 84c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES active at 97c. wood, and 96c. iron bound. PROVISIONS steady and firm. Mess PORK, $30. LARD, 16¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 13c.; Short Rib Middles, 15¼c. Live Hogs active and higher at $9 10@9 40 for Common to Extra. CATTLE more active at $3 50@8 25 for Texas to choice smooth Steers. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 1,700 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 151,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 5,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm at 3¼c. on Oats, 5½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. EXCHANGE unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 21.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White; $9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT closes lower and quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 47, and No. 1 Red Winter at $1 60. CORN closes with seller at $1 03. OATS held at 64@ 66c. for Western. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL, $2 20 for Bolted, and $2 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILFEED—Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@33, ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—83,000 bushels Wheat, 6,900 bushels Corn, 6,300 bushels Rye, 1,705,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—25,000 bushels Wheat, 2,300 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 970,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally 17¼c. Hemp ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR dull; Fair Superfine, $4 62½@4 75; Extra, $5@5 40; Double Extra, $5 87½@6 12½. WHEAT declined 3c.; No. 2 New Fall, $1 37@1 38; No. 1 New Red Fall, $1 37@1 42½; Choice, $1 45@1 50; No. 3 Spring, $1. CORN dull and easier; Mixed, 87c.@92c.; Prime to Fancy White, 98c.@$1 03. OATS firm at 57@67c. for New, 50c.@52c. for Old. RYE—Small sales of choice New at 85c. WHISKY firm at $1 02. PORK firm at $31 25@31 50. BACON stiff; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD firm. CATTLE active at $2 75@4 50 for inferior to common, $5@7 50 for good to extra. HOGS scarce at $3@4 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Cattle, 400 head; Hogs, 200 head.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—FLOUR quiet and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $6@6 75; Howard-street Extra, $7@8; Howard-street Family, $8@9 50; City Mills, Superfine, $6 25@7 25; City Mills, Extra, $7 50@8 50; City Mills, Family, $8@10 50; Western Superfine, $6@6 75; Western Extra, $6 75@7 50; Western Family, $7@8. WHEAT active; receipts light; sales Red at $1 50@1 75; White, $1 60@1 90; Pennsylvania nominal at $1 65@1 70; Western, old and new, $1 65@1 70. CORN—White, 20; Yellow $1 15. OATS, 55c.@56c. for old, 56c.@58c. for new. Mess PORK firm at $31. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c. HAMS, 25¼c.@26c. LARD firm at 17c.@17¾c. WHISKY quiet at $1 02@1 03.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—By canal, Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; by railroad, Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. FREIGHTS steady, very dull. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull, heavy and lower; sales, 75,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukie at $1 28; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukie, in two lots, at $1 30; 48,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 50; closing nearly nominal. CORN offered 1c. lower, and no buyers. OATS nominal at 58c. without buyers. RYE neglected—nominally at 86c., and other articles inactive and nominal. HIGHWINES—Sales of 150 bbls. at $1 02@1 03.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—FLOUR dull, lower and flat; Family, $6 75@7. WHEAT declining and nominal; Red offered at $1 35, White, $1 50. CORN dull and lower; sales at 92c.@93c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE, 98c.@$1 01. BARLEY, $1 10@1 20. COTTON nominally unchanged. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 120 hhds. at 3½ 2@3½ 60 for frosted Trash to choice Leaf. WHISKY dull at 97@97½c. PORK held at $31; no sales. LARD quiet. Bulk MEATS held at 13¾c.; 12c. offered; Rib Sides held at 16¾c.; 16c. offered; Clear Sides salable at 18¾c.; held at 19¾c. BACON firmer with more enquiry at 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c. Clear Sides held at 18¾c.; 18¼c. offered. EXCHANGE steady; 1-10 off buying.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Trade in Breadstuffs has fallen off, and there is less doing in all descriptions. Superfine FLOUR at $5 75; Extra, $6; spring Wheat do. $6 50@7 50. WHEAT—Feeling is quieter; Pennsylvania Red, $1 70. RYE advancing; sales at $1 12; Pennsylvania, $1 14. CORN unchanged. OATS advancing. PETROLEUM excited; Crude, 12c. Refined, 35c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Small, but mess and prices unchanged. WHISKY quiet; Western, in bond, $1 05.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—BAGGING firm at 30c @ 30½c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 18c. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet. WHEAT, $1 15@ $1 20. CORN, $1 10. OATS, 64c. RYE, 76c. PROVISIONS active and higher. PORK, $31 50. BACON—15c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS—14c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17½c. HAMS, 24½c. for Sugar-cured. WHISKY, $1@$1 02.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—FLOUR dull and declining; choice Wisconsin, $6@7 25. WHEAT dull; No. 1, $1 09; No. 2, $1 25. OATS declining; No. 2, 52c. CORN heavy; rejected, 80c. RYE nominal. FREIGHTS firm at 5½c. to Buffalo. Lake to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—40,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—FLOUR firm and advanced 35c. WHEAT firm and advanced 6c. No. 1 Red, $1 50@1 51; No. 2, $1 2@1 40. CORN firm and better; No. 2 Mixed, 85c. OATS firm and better; No. 1 State, 61c. BARLEY, nothing doing. RYE firm at $1. PETROLEUM unsettled and lower; refined nominally 20c.@21c.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—COTTON nominally 18c.; receipts, 102 bales; exports, 77 bales. FLOUR firm and advancing; Superfine, $6. CORN, $1 10. OATS, 60c. HAY, $1@$22. BRAN, $21. PORK, $32 50. LARD irregular. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 19½c. @20½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 21.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 17c.@17½c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, net, 82 bales; consumption, 1,500 bales; total, 98 bales; exports, to Sisal, 23 bales; to Havre, 1,067 bales; stock, 54,604 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 21.—COTTON dull and lower; Low Middling, 17c.; receipts, 66 bales; exports, coastwise, 66 bales; stock, 15,549 bales.

DETROIT, July 21.—WHEAT lower and weak; Extra, $1 65; No. 1, $1 54; Amber, $1 44. CORN, 92c. for No. 2. OATS weak; State, 60c.; Western, 58c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 155 bales; stock, 6,100 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 21.—COTTON dull; holders are anxious to realize; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; receipts, 14 bales; stock, 7,960 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 21.—COTTON dull and nominal; Low Middling, 17½c., receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 180 bales; stock, 961 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 21.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 303 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,844 bales; stock, 9,444 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—There were no transactions in GRAIN to-day to report.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 21—9 A. M.

Places.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. W	Clear	67
Halifax	S. W	Clear	68
Portland	S. W	Foggy	70
Boston	S. W	Clear	70
New-York	W	Clear	82
Philadelphia	S. W	Clear	80
Wilmington	N. W	Clear	80
Washington	N. W	Clear	80
Fortress Monroe	N	Clear	80
Richmond	N. W	Clear	80
Charleston	N	Clear	84
Savannah	S. W	Cloudy	85
Augusta	N. E	Clear	86
Oswego	W	Clear	75
Buffalo	W	Clear	74
Pittsburg	W	Cloudy	78
Louisville	S. W	Clear	87
Mobile	N	Clear	84
New-Orleans	S. E	Clear	83
Key West	S. E	Cloudy	84
Havana	E. S. E	Cloudy	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Lafayette.....July 23..New-York....Havre.
Berlin.....July 23..New-York....